

Tuesday,
26th March, 1957

LOK SABHA DEBATES

VOLUME I, 1957

(19th to 28th March, 1957)



सत्यमेव जयते



FIFTEENTH SESSION, 1957

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 26th March, 1957.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Naga Areas

- *73. { Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an outbreak of lawlessness in Naga areas in January, 1957;

(b) if so, the total number of casualties; and

(c) whether it is a fact that military measures have lately been intensified in the Naga areas?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). There was no noticeable spurt of lawlessness in the Naga Hills District or Tuensang Frontier Division during January, 1957. In the course of encounters with hostiles, 47 persons were killed and 71 wounded. In addition to this, 6 civilians were killed by hostile Nagas.

(c) Measures are being taken according to the requirements of the situation.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether raids on villages in the Naga Hills areas continue and, if so, when the last raid was made?

Shri Datar: Sometimes they go on in a sporadic manner.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the statement issued by Shri Feroze Khan Noon regarding these Naga disturbances and, if so, whether it is not an intervention in our internal affairs?

Shri Datar: That is a question for the External Affairs Ministry.

New Port on the Lower Hooghly

- *74. { †Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1090 on the 12th December, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the investigation for establishing a fully mechanised ore and coal handling port on the lower Hooghly below Calcutta has been referred to a foreign Expert Committee;

(b) if so, the names of members of the Expert Committee;

(c) when the Committee is expected to begin the survey; and

(d) how much time it will take to complete the survey and submit its report?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the World Bank Mission that visited Calcutta referred about this port and, if so, what steps have already been taken in the matter.

Shri M. C. Shah: The World Bank have advised that their object in originally proposing a large Mission was to undertake an overall study so as to avoid misinvestment in Transport sector. They are now of the view that this object cannot be achieved by a Bank Transportation Mission as originally conceived. According to them, the best way is that they should send a high calibre consultant in consultation with whom the Indian authorities should tackle the entire problem of surface transportation. And they have suggested a person for this assignment.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Transport Ministry has informed the Finance Ministry about this matter?

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari**): It is a matter of our being in close communication on this matter. Finance Ministry is vitally interested in this. And so far as the question of any discussion with the World Bank is concerned, it is the Finance Ministry that is doing it.

Kerala High Court

*75. **Shri C. R. Iyyunni:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) how many persons have been prosecuted in connection with the Satyagraha for location of the Kerala High Court at Trivandrum;

(b) how many cases ended in conviction, how many were withdrawn and for what reasons; and

(c) in how many cases violence was resorted to by the accused?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (**Shri Datar**): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 14.]

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government have received a complaint from the employees of the Postal Department in Trivandrum that owing to manhandling by the police, one of the employees died after release from the lockup and, if so, what action has been taken in this regard?

Shri Datar: I am afraid this question relates to satyagraha in respect of the Kerala High Court.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Yes, yes. In connection with the same agitation for the location of a Bench of the Kerala High Court in Trivandrum, the complaint is that one of the postal employees who was taken to the police station was manhandled with the result that immediately after release he died.

Mr. Speaker: Was the postal employee also a lawyer?

Shri V. P. Nayar: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then how is it concerned?

Shri V. P. Nayar: The question is, "how many persons have been prosecuted in connection with the satyagraha?"

Mr. Speaker: Did he also perform satyagraha?

Shri V. P. Nayar: No. He was unnecessarily taken to the police station; he was taken to be a satyagrahi.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, he may put down a separate question.

Shri Kelappan: May I know if any final decision has been taken with regard to the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court in Trivandrum?

Shri Datar: That is a different question altogether.

Shri Iyyunni: Regarding the persons who have been convicted, may I know whether their sentences have been remitted and, if so, in how many cases?

Shri Datar: That will be clear from the statement itself. After the satyagraha was withdrawn, certain persons have been released.

Shri V. P. Nayar: With reference to the answer to part (c) of the question, may I know whether on the other side there have been complaints that there was violence used unnecessarily by the police and, if so, in how many cases?

Shri Datar: I am not aware of any such allegation.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I was there, I know.

Cantonment Lands

***76. Dr. Satyawadi:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain changes have been made in the tenancy system of leasing out lands within the civil areas of the Cantonment Boards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 15].

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि ये जो मंशोधित नियम हैं, ये कब से लागू किए जा रहे हैं और इनको लागू करने में इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है?

Sardar Majithia: Well, Sir, this new policy has just been decided upon, and we have taken the first opportunity of placing it on the table of the House. After this, they will be brought before the House.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इन नियमों को लागू करने से पहले जिन छावनीयों में इनको लागू किया जाएगा, वहाँ के प्रतिनिधियों की इसके बारे में दुबारा सम्मति ली जाएगी?

Sardar Majithia: No, Sir.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know whether it is a fact that the Cantonment Boards have made some suggestions to lease out the lands within the civil areas and they have been accepted by the Government?

Sardar Majithia: If the hon. Member has got any particular cases in view and if he refers to them, I shall give a reply on those.

Iron-Ore Deposits

***77. Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations have been carried out to estimate the iron ore deposits in Guntur District (Ongole area) Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the quality and the estimated quantity of the ore in the new areas?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir. During 1954-55, Geological Survey of India carried out investigations of the iron ore occurrences in parts of Guntur District.

(b) A statement giving the available information is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 16.]

Dr. Rama Rao: The statement says that this area contains deposits of nearly 300 million tons ore with an iron content of 33 to 37 per cent. May I know what steps Government are taking to utilise this huge iron ore?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: 37 per cent. iron ore mineral content cannot be considered good as it requires beneficiation. There are in other parts better quality of iron ore. Therefore our attention is primarily attracted to those better qualities iron ore.

Dr. Rama Rao: Is it a fact that Japan is buying iron ore with a low content of iron? If so, may I know whether any steps have been taken to see the possibility of selling this iron ore to Japan?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That question had better be asked of the Commerce Ministry.

Shri R. P. Garg: May I know if any investigation has been made regarding the deposit of iron ore in Mohindergarh district of Punjab?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister said that the iron ore is not quite good. May I know whether, in view of the fact that very large quantities of low grade ore are available in Andhra and also in view of the employment potentiality in the beneficiation of this low grade coal, the Government of India have any scheme for utilising this also?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Not that I know of just now.

Shri Joachim Alva: There is a kind of a contiguous territory for manganese and iron ore running from Belgaum, North Kanara and Goa into Andhra. May I know whether a geological survey has been carried for iron ore in this contiguous area excepting Goa which is not in our jurisdiction now?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have a systematic programme of investigating iron for this area, and part of it has been taken up and the rest will be taken up in due course.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: May I know whether any applications have been received so far for mining leases in this particular area?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Mining leases are being given to parties that seek them.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether any applications have been received for mining leases for this area.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not aware. I require notice.

Assam Compensatory Allowance

***78. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further decision has since been taken with regard to the payment of Assam Compensatory Allowance to the employees of Central Government stationed in Assam;

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) and (b). A scheme of compensatory allowance to Central Government employees in some parts of Assam State was sanctioned in July, 1956. A copy of the orders is available in the Parliament Library. A reference is also invited in this connection to Starred Question No. 1280 by Shri K. P. Tripathi, answered on the 22nd August, 1956.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Since the allowance is meagre compared to the high cost of living in Assam, do Government contemplate increasing the same?

Shri M. C. Shah: Government do not contemplate any increase at present.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether Government propose to supply subsidised foodgrains to the Central Government employees, in view of the high cost of living there?

Shri M. C. Shah: There is no such proposal before Government at present.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether Government propose to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the report submitted by the official experts who visited Assam in this connection?

Shri M. C. Shah: Government will consider that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: When?

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know whether it is a fact that in some areas, extra allowances were being given to Government employees, but now they have been withdrawn, as, for instance, in the coal-field areas?

Shri M. C. Shah: This question is in regard to the compensatory allowance in Assam. In whichever districts it was necessary, we have already agreed to give compensatory allowance.

General Elections

*79. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether any re-polling was held on account of mistakes of the polling staff in the second General Elections; and

(b) if so, their number and the names of places?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 39. A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 17].

Shri Wodeyar: May I know whether such mistakes had occurred in the last elections in 1952?

Shri Biswas: Mistakes did occur in the last elections as well. But as to whether the mistakes are of a similar nature in every case, I cannot say.

राजमाता कमलेंदुमति शाह : क्या यह सत्य है कि चुनाव अधिकारियों को एक उम्मीदवार ने यह एकचुपली डिमोंस्ट्रेट करके दिखाया कि सील किये हुए बैलेट बाक्सेज को खोला जा सकता है और उनको टैम्पर किया जा सकता है?

The Minister of Legal Affairs and Civil Aviation (Shri Pataskar): I could not follow. Will the hon. Member repeat her question?

Rajmata Kamlendu Mati Shah: Is it true that the ballot boxes were opened by a candidate, and it was demonstrated that even if they were sealed, they could still be opened?

Shri Pataskar: It cannot be true.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether any training is given to these officers who are engaged in this polling business, before they actually take over the work, and if so, what is the nature of that training?

Shri Pataskar: I think they were given sufficient instructions.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Were they given any training?

Shri Pataskar: No further training was necessary.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Of course, the instructions are there on paper. But was any training given to them in polling work before they actually took over the work, so that they could become conversant with the work of polling?

Shri Pataskar: I do not know what to call it, but I think they were called to some places, and all possible instructions were given and actual demonstrations were held in their presence as to how the work should be done.

श्री भक्त वशंत : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि कुछ पोलिंग स्टेशनों में दुबारा पोलिंग इसलिए की गई कि वहां पर मतदाता सूचियां यानी वोटर्स लिस्ट्स नहीं पहुंच पायीं, जिससे कि उम्मीदवारों और गवर्नमेंट का दुबारा खर्चा हुआ, तो क्या वह खर्चा उन रिटर्निंग आफिसर्स या सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों से बमूल किया जायगा?

Shri Pataskar: There is no such information before Government as yet.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that in some places the ballot boxes contained ballot papers before polling took place, and if so, what action has been taken?

Shri Pataskar: That is not true, according to the information received by Government so far.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : प्रिजाइडिंग आफिसर्स या पोलिंग आफिसर्स के बारे में जो लिख कर शिकायतें दी गई हैं, क्या गवर्नमेंट द्वारा उन पर कोई ऐक्शन लेने का बिचार किया जायगा या उसको रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दिया जायगा?

Shri Biswas: If hon. Members are so anxious to have information on these points, I can lay on the Table a statement of all the instances and circumstances in which these mistakes had occurred. I have got that statement, but since it is a long one, I could not read it out. If hon. Members are so anxious, I can place that on the Table. If you give me the permission, I shall lay it now on the Table of the House.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: There may be other mistakes as well.

Mr. Speaker: I would suggest one thing to all hon. Members. Elections were held all over India, and there may be various kinds of mistakes, wherever they have occurred. The hon. Minister cannot be taken by surprise here.

In view of what the hon. Minister has said, namely that even without being asked, he is prepared to lay on the Table of the House a list of all the mistakes that had occurred and the reasons therefor, I would urge hon. Members to write to him and bring to his notice individual cases. And if they do not get any reasonable answer with which they can be satisfied, of course, when we assemble next time, they can ask all these questions, and I shall, if possible, allow even a particular day for that matter.

In the meanwhile, let them send whatever has come to their knowledge to the hon. Minister.

Shri Mohiuddin: I request that the mistakes may be circulated to all hon. Members.

Shri Pataskar: No.

Mr. Speaker: That will be an encouragement to Members to find out mistakes.

Shri Pataskar: The position is that the elections have concluded only recently, and Government are in possession of only certain complaints that have been received or certain mistakes that have occurred. If an exhaustive analysis is required, I think that will take some time, and it would be done in due course.

Mr. Speaker: There is no harm if the Minister places on the Table the statement that he has got with him. He may do so.

Shri Pataskar: Yes. I lay a statement on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 18.]

Mr. Speaker: If that is done, then hon. Members will have an opportunity to study it. All those hon. Members who have got any difficulties or who have come across any particular mistake which has occurred may kindly inform the hon. Minister of the same.

Shri Kelappan: The announcement of some results was postponed because certain boxes were found damaged. What is the position in regard to that?

Mr. Speaker: How can the hon. Minister know about every detail in the whole of India. The hon. Member may kindly write to him.

Finance Bills

*81. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been held into the transactions in Tata Iron and Indian Iron shares which took place immediately before the introduction of Finance Bills No. 2 and 3

in Lok Sabha during the Fourteenth Session; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 19].

Shri Kamath: Paragraph 2 of the statement laid on the Table of the House says:

"Enquiries made showed that if there was any heavy selling of shares on the 30th November, it could be attributed only to the excitement amongst the operators...."

the word is 'excitement'—

"...in the stock markets following the news which reached them about 1-30 P.M. on that day that the Finance Minister was going to make a statement later in the evening that day."

This paragraph is rather mystifying. The news caused some excitement. That is what this paragraph says. Was it excitement only which was responsible for this in respect not of all the operators but only of a few operators on the stock exchange who transacted in those shares? Was it mere excitement or something else or some definite information that reached them? For, mere excitement could not explain this sort of transaction.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The dictionary will give the meaning of the word 'excitement'. Excitement cannot be precisely attributed to one person. Generally, the excitement is perhaps spread over a number of persons. It may be that the excitement was spread like that. But I may tell you that there was a lot of excitement.

When my colleague the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs announced somewhere between 12 noon and 2:15 P.M. on that day that the Finance

Minister was going to make a statement, I think the creeds in the various teleprinters carried that message. There was a certain amount of excitement, but I cannot say whether it was excitement among particular people or among a large number of people because by no stretch of imagination can anybody who enquires reconstruct the picture as it obtained on that day in the stock markets in the various parts of the country.

Shri Kamath: Paragraph 4 of the statement says that the transactions of some of the brokers, whose names were given by hon. Members of this House, were checked up. The sentence here reads:

"The transactions of some of these brokers were checked up."

May I know whether the transactions of all these firms of brokers, namely Messrs. Shubhkaran Chokhani, Maneklal Keshavlal, Varjiwan Gandhi of Devkaran Nanjee & Co., R. J. Mohta, D. G. Goenka, all of Bombay, and Messrs. Morarka & Co., Sohanlal Pachisia and Ramkumar Kejriwal, all of Calcutta, and also a party known as Lohiya Sultaniya, were checked up, or the transactions of only some of these brokers were checked up?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am sure since you, Sir, did not allow the question which was put, we could not give the names. But we have checked up the transactions in the case of most of the firms, and we found that the transactions with some of them, not all of them, did not represent anything above normal. In fact, in the case of one person, the total transaction that he had in Indian Iron shares yielded a profit to him of about Rs. 73,000.

It is not a question of lakhs. In fact, one or two of the names that have been mentioned were not traceable. The House would understand that we cannot really divulge the names of the persons from whom we

have made these inquiries. All that I can tell the House is that the matter has been checked up, and we found that there is no question of anybody making any large amounts of money merely because of that particular circumstance of the stock-market knowing round about 1 or 1-30 p.m. on that day that the Finance Minister was going to make a statement.

Shri Kamath: I seek your protection.

Mr. Speaker: I shall give protection. Now, so far as these names are concerned, I remember to have disallowed these names. The question was disallowed for this reason....

Shri Kamath: The question was disallowed for want of time.

Mr. Speaker: It was not for want of time alone.

Now, I would suggest this to the House for future guidance. In all cases, it is easy to mention a number of names and associate them with some kind of manipulation of the stock market or other. The harm is then done, even if it should be found later on that those firms had absolutely nothing to do with the transaction. So under these circumstances, if it is in public interest, I will allow a general question to be answered on the floor of the House. But so far as the names are concerned, if hon. Members have got particular names, they would pass them on to the Minister. If the names are given to the Secretariat here, they will be passed on to the Minister for purposes of verifying what exactly has happened.

A string of names has been given here. I do not like it. Not only 8 or 9 but 800 or 900 can be associated and on inquiry, it may be found that not even one was interested or involved in it. Possibly, one or two might be involved, but that does not mean that the others must be brought in here. Merchants and others are as decent as any other persons in the country.

Under the circumstances, I do not think it is desirable to give offhand, names. They may be passed on to the Minister either directly or through the Secretariat.

Shri Kamath: On a point of order. Towards the last week of the last session, I and another colleague of mine, Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy. I believe, or someone else, gave notice of a short notice question, with the names. The question was passed on to the Ministry as usual. Later on, for want of time, I suppose, it was disallowed. You did not tell us that because names were given, it was disallowed. That is the first point.

As regards the point of order, the Minister has said just now—and he has corroborated what has appeared in the statement—that the transactions of only some of the brokers were checked. I want your support in this matter to get a categorical statement from the Minister whether the transactions of all the brokers, whose names were given, were checked. He knows the names. Were the transactions of all the brokers checked up? If not, why were they not checked up?

Then again, it is admitted that some broker made Rs. 73,000 or Rs. 1,00,000 or Rs. 2,00,000 profit. Who made the profit? Why were the transactions of all the others not checked up, when the names were given? I hope you would compel the Minister to give an answer on this point.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Before you pronounce your opinion on this matter, I would suggest that the hon. Member may re-read the statement. In fact, we have checked up 9 names. He has given 9 names. We found that one was not at all traceable, and quite a number of the others had no transactions. It is not fair for us to proceed arbitrarily in this simply because some names are given by my hon. friend because he gets them through somebody. There are

broker firms which do sometimes transactions for various reasons and if on that particular day, they made Rs. 73,000, we do not consider it to be anything extraordinary. Broker firms do make Rs. 73,000 or Rs. 1,00,000 on a particular day. But I think unless it is a judicial inquiry, when the report is placed on the Table of the House, it is not possible to go into the names.

As I said one name could not be traced. Then some of the other people did not at all enter into these transactions. In case of one person, it might have been for several reasons that the transactions were entered into, apart from the fact that a budget settlement was going to be made by the Finance Minister. It did not look anything out of the ordinary because there was some excitement. What the *Capital* said was that lakhs and lakhs of rupees had been made. We did not have evidence of that. That is all I am able to say. I am not in a position to say anything more because I would not be correct in giving the House any information of which I have not got any authentic record.

Shri Kamath rose—

Shri V. P. Nayar: In the statement, it is said that a confidential inquiry was made. Can the hon. Minister take the House into confidence and tell us what was the way in, which the inquiry was made and who made the inquiry?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow all such questions. It is open to any hon. Member to ask the Minister as to whether it has been brought to his notice and if he made inquiries. As to who was sent, whether it was a clerk or a Deputy Secretary, Joint Secretary or Secretary, it is all a matter of official administration. I am not prepared to allow such questions.

So far as the matter that was raised by Shri Kamath is concerned, all

that he wanted was what, I think, the hon. Finance Minister explained later. Evidently, that is the explanation that he wanted. He has given 9 names. The hon. Minister said that he checked up some names. Therefore, Shri Kamath thought that the other cases were not looked into at all.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I say that we did look into everything? We could not trace one. As regards the others, in some we found there was no transaction.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath is satisfied.

Shri Kamath: I am not satisfied.

Mr. Speaker: All that he evidently wanted was that whatever information he had given should have been verified by the hon. Minister. If it has been done, it is all right.

So far as the matter is concerned, it is a question as to whether large or small amounts were made in the usual course or due to extraneous circumstances like knowledge or information regarding the budget proposals.

Shri Kamath: In view of the admittedly unusual transactions which took place on that day...

Mr. Speaker: It is not admitted as unusual.

Shri Kamath: It is in the statement—excitement, heavy selling and all that.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may withhold his own opinion and put the question.

Shri Kamath: May I ask whether the inquiry that was made was made through the Special Police Establishment? As the Minister just now said that a judicial inquiry could not be ruled out, is there any proposal for a judicial inquiry in this matter at all?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The source through which we made inquiries must remain confidential.

Shri Kamath: The question is not answered.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of a judicial inquiry. The hon. Minister did not say that there would be a judicial inquiry.

Lignite in Kerala

*82. **Shri Matthen:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 613 on the 13th August, 1956 and state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to investigate and exploit the lignite deposits in Warkala in Kerala State; and

(b) what is the estimate of the lignite resources there?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The Geological Survey of India has undertaken from February 1957, the detailed investigations with the help of drills. The question of exploitation can be considered after the investigations are over.

(b) A dependable assessment will be available after the investigation is completed.

Shri Matthen: How many drills have been provided? Also, what other equipment has been provided? Are all the drills in good working order?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as my information goes, there is one drill which is operating there.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the investigations would be complete within a few months or whether they are going to take years?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We are trying to finish it within a few months.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Have the samples so far taken by drilling been sent to the Fuel Research Institute? If so, has the analysis made so far revealed the presence of vanadium oxide in the lignite?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I cannot give any information on this point just now.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The question asked was whether this was sent to the Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I answered it. I do not know whether it has been sent for the specific analysis referred to by the hon. Member.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In view of the fact that the Fuel Research Institute can do very good analysis on this, can the hon. Minister say that as soon as samples are taken from the various drills—holes—they will be sent to the Fuel Research Institute?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I said that for a good qualitative and quantitative assessment, we have to wait a little more. I would advise the hon. Member to wait a little more, till prospecting is complete. Then we will let him know. I hope I will give good news.

Shri Matthen: May I know whether the hon. Minister feels that the equipment is adequate; if not, will he provide additional equipment, a good drill rather?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do admit that the equipment operating there is not adequate according to my own assessment. But, I am sorry I cannot add to it because we are short of drills.

Zawar Mines

*84. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating to nationalise Zawar Mines?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): No, Sir.

Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta: May I know why this has been ruled out when the non-ferrous minerals have been put in the public sector in the Industrial Policy of the Government?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: According to the Industrial Policy resolution of Government, whatever mines are being operated by the private sector are not necessarily to be taken over but only new ventures have to be in the public sector.

Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta: May I know whether the nationalisation of these minerals has been ruled out or all the prospecting of industries also?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Nothing as such has been ruled out as said by the hon. Member.

Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta: May I know what steps are being taken by Government to speed up the production of these mines and to ensure the stepping up of the setting up of these industries there?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Government is anxious to step up the production of zinc and with that end in view we have had several negotiations with the private company concerned and they have promised to step up production of zinc ore. But, there are certain conditions which are necessary; for instance, supply of power and communications. We are looking into that question and as soon as it is settled, we hope production of the ore will be stepped up.

Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta: Is there any programme for the stepping up of production and has the private enterprise kept up the promise?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There has been a programme settled between us for the stepping up of production. But, unfortunately, that programme has not been kept up by the private sector and we do not feel happy about it. Left to myself I would like this programme to be stepped up.

Palam Air Port

*85. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 295 on the 22nd November, 1956 and state:

(a) whether Government have decided to separate civil air traffic from Palam air port; and

(b) if so, when will it be shifted from there?

The Minister of Legal Affairs and Civil Aviation (Shri Pataskar): (a) The matter is still under the consideration of the Ministry of Defence.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether there is any proposal to construct a new airport for civil traffic?

Shri Pataskar: So far as civil traffic is concerned we are anxious that it should be from the Palam aerodrome itself.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know what is the position of the scheme which was under the consideration of Government some four years back for the construction of a civilian aerodrome in Delhi? How does that stand; has it been dropped?

Shri Pataskar: It is not dropped. At the present moment, the Palam airport is being used both by the Indian Air Force and the Civil Aviation Department and it has become very difficult either for the Defence Department or for the Civil Aviation Department to find a suitable place where they can construct a new aerodrome.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know whether the Government have considered the possibility of strengthening the Willingdon Airport so that bigger traffic or international traffic may be accommodated instead of having a separate airport?

Shri Pataskar: You mean the Saf-darganj airport. The difficulty is that it is too near habitation. We are going to have new aeroplanes of a bigger size and, therefore, this site will not be suitable.

Shri Joachim Alva: When the Russian jets arrived at Palam, there was difficulty about runways. The American Boeing jets are expected to come up soon and may I know what immediate arrangements have been made for enabling the Palam aerodrome to provide for the landing of these planes?

Shri Pataskar: The Boeings are expected to arrive here by about 1960 and before that the Department is anxious that we should have an international airport which can accommodate such large aircraft.

Southern Regional Higher Technological Institute

*86. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken with regard to the location of the Southern Regional Higher Technological Institute;

(b) if so, the name of the place selected;

(c) whether any site has been acquired; and

(d) the amount likely to be spent during the year 1957-58 for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

(d) No financial provision has yet been made in the budget for 1957 for the Institute.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know the reasons for the delay in finalising the location of this Institute?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The present position is that the Regional Committee has recommended that the Institute should be located in Madras and the Co-ordinating Committee has also endorsed this recommendation; and the Madras Government are looking for sites. As soon as that is finalised, the Government will take necessary action.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether there is any proposal to take over the present Engineering College at Guindy, Madras and locate this Southern Regional Institute there?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: There was such a proposal at an earlier stage but there is no such proposal now.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when the work regarding the construction of buildings for housing this Institute will be taken up?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: As early as possible in the Second Five Year Plan.

Dr. Rama Rao: The hon. Minister has stated that no amount has been allocated for this in 1957-58. When they are looking for the site, what is the reason for not even provisionally allocating some funds for this Institute?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Rs. 7.5 crores have been provided in the Second Five Year Plan for the development of this Institute as well as the other 2 Institutes. Now, as soon as the arrangements are finalised, Government will make the necessary provision for the development of this Institute.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: May I know whether foreign offers of technical advice in this regard are under consideration and, if so, whether any of them will be utilised in the case of the proposed Southern Regional Institute?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The Federal Republic of West Germany has offered assistance in the establishment of one Technological Institute and the Government will certainly take advantage of this offer.

Election Day

*87. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some of the Government concerns and offices did not declare the various dates of elections as regional holidays?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Instructions were issued early in February that the Central Government offices in the various States should remain closed on the respective polling date(s) in a particular area(s). Instructions were also issued about the same time

by the Ministry of Labour that workers in Government concerns should be given all reasonable facilities to exercise their franchise. Government are not aware of any case in which these instructions were not observed.

Shri Wodeyar: May I know whether the various State Governments had requested the private concerns to declare holidays on election dates?

Shri Datar: That is what Government did. Government issued a Press Note and requested all the employers to give facilities to their labour in this respect.

Rajmata Kamalendu Mati Shah: May I know whether it is true that in spite of Government's instructions to the contrary, teachers and children took part in the election campaign and propaganda?

Shri Datar: That is entirely a different question; that has nothing to do with holidays.

Shri Keshavalengar: May we know whether large numbers of the labour population in the city of Bangalore could not exercise their franchise on account of the fact that the mills would not close in spite of these instructions?

Shri Datar: Government are not aware of it.

Shri Thimmalah: Is it a fact that Government factories like the Hindustan Aircraft did not declare holidays and, as a consequence, there was poor polling in those booths?

Shri Datar: May I point out to the hon. Member that instructions were issued to all the Government concerns to give holidays on the election dates?

Oil in West Bengal

*88. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 416 on the 26th November, 1956 and state:

(a) when oil drilling in West Bengal will commence;

(b) whether any location has been settled; and

(c) who is in charge of the drilling work?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) By about the middle of April, 1957.

(b) Yes, Sir. The site selected is about two miles from Burdwan.

(c) The Standard-Vacuum Oil Company.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether priority lists for such locations have been prepared by Government for drilling operations in all points?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know what the hon. Member means by drilling points. There is only one point which has been selected after two years of hard investigation where drilling may give us some further scope. There is not more than one point.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it a fact that in no other place there is a possibility of any such oil being found?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I did not say so.

श्री सिहासन सिंह : क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में हिमालया की तराई के क्षेत्रों में तेल के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है, खासकर उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ कि पानी के साथ तेल मिला पाया जाता है ?

Mr. Speaker: This relates to West Bengal.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In the area which are going to be drilled in the middle of 1957, may I know whether the investigation reports reveal what will be the quantum of oil that is likely to be available from these areas?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have just now completed the geological and geophysical investigations of this area, and the first hole is going to be drilled and it might give us some further clues about the elementary structure of the area. Nothing can still be said about the quantity or quality of the

oil that may or may not be available even after the first hole is drilled.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In view of the Press report that the Assam Oil Company has backed out from the agreement for the formation of the rupee company, may I know how far this is going to affect the eastern region oil drilling?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This question relates to the Standard Vacuum Oil Company. We can come to the Assam Oil Company later on.

Electoral Offences

***89. Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the total number of electoral offences reported from each of the States during the Second General Elections;

(b) the breakdown thereof under each of the categories specified in Part VII, Chapter III of the Representation of the People Act, 1951; and

(c) the nature of the action taken in each case?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) to (c). The information asked for is not yet available. The Election Commission has been asked to furnish a statement after collecting details from the State Governments, but this will obviously take some time.

Shri Kamath: May I know whether any reports have been received from the States where on complaints being made by either candidates or election agents to the effect that transport was being used for taking voters to the polling booths or about canvassing near the polling booths, which are now listed as illegal practices or cognizable offences, the police on the spot refused to take action?

Shri Biswas: It is difficult for me to answer this question because it

goes into details. The information which is now available with the Election Commission is not full because the State Governments have not yet sent their reports. So, we have to wait for these details.

Aerodrome, Dabok

***90. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of constructing Dabok Aerodrom in Rajasthan has been completed;

(b) if so, the amount spent on it so far;

(c) when it is expected to come into operation; and

(d) the air routes to which it will be linked?

The Minister of Legal Affairs and Civil Aviation (Shri Pataskar): (a) Yes, except for a few minor items.

(b) Rs. 7,07,859/- upto 28th February, 1957.

(c) and (d). The Indian Airlines Corporation have a proposal to link Udaipur (Dabok Aerodrome) with the Delhi/Rajkot Heron service but no final decision has been taken.

Shri Joachim Alva: In view of the vastness and inaccessibility of communications in Rajasthan and of its proximity to Pakistan, has the Minister of Civil Aviation drawn up any programme for safe and reliable aerodromes in Rajasthan?

Shri Pataskar: The Civil Aviation Department is considering all such matters, including Rajasthan. But there are also other areas like Assam where there are similar difficulties, and all these are being taken into consideration.

Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes Students

*91. **Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount disbursed as scholarships to Backward Classes students upto the 28th February, 1957 in 1956-57;

(b) the amount disbursed to the above categories in 1955-56;

(c) the amount disbursed as scholarships to Scheduled Castes students upto the 28th February, 1957 in 1956-57; and

(d) the total amount sanctioned for Scheduled Castes students in 1956-57?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 20].

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know whether Government have received any suggestions for increasing the amounts allotted for these scholarships.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The amount was already increased last year, and as the need arises, the Government will certainly take it into consideration.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know whether Government's attention has been drawn particularly to other backward classes where the scholarship amount is quite inadequate?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: It is not possible to include students under other backward classes or students of all categories, but the most intelligent students do get the advantage.

Shri Veeraswamy: May I know whether it is not a fact that the Scheduled Caste students are being sanctioned scholarship amounts at a lower rate than backward class students, and if so, may I know the reason therefor?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: If the hon. Member has any instances in view, he

may kindly let me know and I will look into the matter.

Shri Kelappan: May I know whether the total amount sanctioned for the years 1955-56 and 1956-57 has been disbursed. If not, may I know the reasons therefor?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Information on both these points is given in the statement and if the hon. Member will kindly go thorough it, he will have it.

Shri Achuthan: What was the criterion adopted in regard to students coming from other backward classes for awarding scholarships? Was there any distinction between State and State? What was the policy of the Government with regard to the allotment of scholarships to other backward classes? Is it decreasing year after year as is seen from the statement because the amount for 1955-56 is Rs. 73,53,000 approximately while the amount for 1956-57 has come down to Rs. 73,18,000 approximately?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: With regard to other backward classes men candidates securing first class with 60 per cent. and above marks in the Matriculation or Intermediate examination or 50 per cent. and above in Degree examination, and women candidates securing 5 per cent. less marks in each were awarded scholarships last year. That was the basis.

Shri Keshavalengar: May we know the reasons for the inordinate delay in sanctioning the scholarships which causes very great hardships to the students?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: There has been no delay except in a few cases. The reason was that the amount which was allotted was exhausted and we had to request the Finance Ministry to allot additional funds. Government were anxious to cover all eligible students, and it was with a view to help the students that certain delays did occur.

Shri Jangde: Is it not a fact that in spite of the requests from so many Members of Parliament, stipends are not paid in monthly instalments and

the students who are receiving stipends are not paid even in the month of April?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That is not a correct statement. An ad hoc amount totalling to about Rs. 23 lakhs was placed at the disposal of 1400 institutions in the months of April and May 1956 for disbursement during the first four months of the academic session, to eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, and that amount was to be adjusted later. So there has been no delay except in the cases about which I have already mentioned.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know the increase in the amount this year in respect of Scheduled Caste students and also backward class students as compared with last year?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: If the hon. Member will kindly look into the statement, he will find that it gives a rough idea about it.

Night Air Service

*92. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to further extend night air service during 1957; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Legal Affairs and Civil Aviation (Shri Pataskar): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise

Nationalisation of Panna Diamond Mines

*93. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1126 on the 17th April, 1956 and state whether the Panna Diamond Mines have since been nationalised?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): No, Sir.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It was reported some time ago that Government proposed to take over the Panna diamond mines. May I know whether that original decision has since been changed?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, the decision is there, but the amount compensation is being negotiated.

Postponement of Polling

*94. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that polling in some parts of India has been postponed;

(b) if so, the names of such constituencies and the date or dates on which the poll will be conducted in each of them; and

(c) the reasons for the postponement?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) Yes, Sir, in the snowbound regions of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 21].

(c) The reasons for the postponement are given in two Press Notes dated the 16th and the 20th February, 1957, respectively, issued by the Election Commission which are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 21].

Shri Kamath: The statement laid on the Table shows that polling in respect of four Parliamentary constituencies and one Assembly Constituency has been postponed to June—31st May—and the statement also says that the election will be completed in respect of the Kulu Assembly by the 6th July, 1957, and in respect of the Kangra Parliamentary constituency by the 15th July, 1957. What is the position in law and in fact? Would it be

correct to say that the general elections would not be regarded as complete or concluded till all these territorial constituencies, Parliamentary or Assembly constituencies, have gone to the polls?

Shri Biswas: As a matter of fact, there is provision in the Representation of the People Act for dealing with such cases. The postponement of these elections will not render the results of the elections invalid.

Shri Kamath: I am not questioning the validity. He has misunderstood. My question was whether the general elections of the country would be regarded as complete or concluded before these assembly and Parliamentary constituencies have gone to the polls. It is a question of conclusion or completion of the elections.

Mr. Speaker: Evidently, the hon. Member wants to know whether there could be a sitting of Parliament before these elections are concluded.

Shri Biswas: That will not affect anything. If and when they take place, they will not affect the other elections.

Shri Kamath: May I put a question?

Mr. Speaker: We have had enough answers to this question.

Shri Kamath: Shall I make it clear? May I know whether the new Lok Sabha will be constituted before the general elections in the whole of country, whole of India, are completed?

The Minister of Legal Affairs and Civil Aviation (Shri Pataskar): There will be no legal difficulty if a few seats could not be filled in view of certain extraneous considerations, for instance, the impossibility of holding elections, etc.

Shri Biswas: There is a specific section of the Act which deals with this matter.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What I want to know is whether by postponing the election in a few places, the election of the President and the Vice President will not be affected. What will happen in case there is a tie for the seat of either the President or the Vice President?

Shri Pataskar: There will be no such difficulty.

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये रक्षित सीटें

*६५. श्री बलबन्त सिंह मेहता : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निर्वाचन आयोग ने रक्षित सीटों की संख्या निर्धारित करते समय अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की जन-संख्या के आंकड़े १९३१ की जन-गणना से लिये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इनमें कितना प्रतिशत वृद्धि की गई है;

(ग) क्या सभी राज्यों में रक्षित सीटों की संख्या एक ही आधार पर निर्धारित की गई है या कुछ राज्यों में भिन्न प्रकार से; और

(घ) क्या ये आंकड़े राज्य सरकारों ने भेजे थे या सीधे जन-गणना आयुक्त के कार्यालय से मिले थे?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) No, Sir. The Delimitation Commission adopted the population figures of the 1951 census for determining the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The basis for determining the number of reserved seats was uniform in all States.

(d) The figures adopted by the Commission were those published by the Census authorities as the relevant population figures as ascertained at the last census.

Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta: May I know the basis of these figures in 1951 when there was no census of such a kind?

Shri Biswas: We were taking from the census reports.

Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta: May I know whether it is a fact that the concentration of these Castes and Tribes has shifted from one place to another from the last election to this election and if so the reasons therefor and the names of the constituencies, States, etc?

The Minister of Legal Affairs and Civil Aviation (Shri Pataskar): If a question is separately asked, probably that information could be made available.

Shri Jangde: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that with the exclusion from the list of Scheduled Castes of certain Castes and Tribes, the figures of the population of that caste have not dropped and thus the figures made available by the census authorities have not been confirmed by the Election Commission and also whether there was a decrease of certain seats in certain States?

Shri Pataskar: That does not arise out of this question. What happened was this. In the last census in 1951, probably some were put in the Scheduled Castes enumerated by the President's Order. But all that was subsequently adjusted by the issue of separate orders so far as the elections are concerned.

Osmania University

*96. **Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Andhra Government against the Centre's proposal to take over the Osmania University; and

(b) the stage at which the proposal is at present?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Dr. Rama Rao: Is the Government aware of the strong public opinion in the Andhra Pradesh against the Centre taking away one of their few universities?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The Government will take into account all the facts before they take a final decision.

Dr. Rama Rao: How long will the Government keep this Democles' sword hanging?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: There is no question of any sword hanging. The Government will negotiate with the Andhra Government. All the State interests as well as the national interests will be taken into account.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: What were the reactions of the Inter-Universities Board and the University Grants Commission in this regard?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The University Grants Commission has not been consulted. As I said the Government of India will negotiate this matter with the Andhra Government.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know the reasons forwarded by the Andhra State for the non-acceptance of the offer made by the Central Government?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The question of the Andhra Government not accepting this proposal has not yet arisen. The matter was between the Hyderabad Government and the Central Government before the States reorganisation took place. After that, the Osmania University has gone to the Andhra Government. Now, the Central Government will take up this matter with the Andhra Government.

Dr. Rama Rao: If the Central Government is anxious to have a Hindi institution in the South, why not it start a new university instead of taking away this well-equipped university of the Andhra Pradesh?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As early as 1951, the Government decided to make this Osmania University a Central University with Hindi as the principal medium of instruction. We are working at this proposal and will certainly consult the Andhra Government before taking up a final decision in the matter.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is it not a fact that the Andhra Government refused to hand over this institution to the Centre but wanted more money to have a plan of teaching in Hindi at Hyderabad?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As long as the matter is under negotiation by the Government of India, there cannot be any final refusal from any State.

Short Notice Question and Answer

Steel Plants

S.N.Q. No. 1. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to refer to the answers given to supplementaries raised on Starred Question No. 36 on the 21st March, 1957 and state:

(a) the proportion of the foreign element or component to the Indians among the technical and other staff employed at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur; and

(b) the number of either in each of the three projects:

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). There are at present 50 Soviet nationals and 1144 Indians employed in Bhilai, 1 Yugoslav and 1247 Indians in Rourkela and 309 Indians in Durgapur. Besides these, there are 27 representatives of the Ministry of Iron and Steel, USSR, three representatives of the British Consulting Engineers and 13 representatives of the German Consultants in India.

Shri Kamath: Has the proportion or the number of foreign technicians remained the same or constant since the projects were started or since work commenced on this project? Or, has it tended to increase or decrease during the last few months or years?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is very difficult to be precise on this information but I can give the hon. Member this information that the number of foreigners in these three plants would progressively increase until these plants go into production.

Shri Kamath: Is it a part of the agreement with the various foreign Governments that their technicians and engineers will, in due course of time, train up Indians for the jobs on which the foreigners are engaged at present so that the foreign element or component will decrease?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is a correct assumption, Sir.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether it is a fact that certain hands employed, more in Rourkela and perhaps in Bhilai also, are lying idle? If that is so, may I know the number of persons who are lying idle?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: What is it that is lying idle?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The hands.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member means that some of the employees are idle.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am not in a position to say that. I have not made a physical inspection of those employed in these plants, but I think, I can take the reports that I get from my General Managers as being correct. I do not think that anybody is idle; on the other hand, they are all very busy.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed enough.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Settlers in Devikulom Taluk of Kerala

*80. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many settlers in Devikulom taluk of Kerala State have been

evicted from their lands in recent months;

(b) how many settlers enclosures have been acquired for the purposes of Community Projects; and

(c) whether alternate land sites have been provided for the settlers?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No settlers have been evicted from their lands in recent months.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Tribal Welfare Officers

***83. Shri Deogam:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the number of Tribal Welfare Officers belonging to Tribal Communities State-wise at present;

(b) the pay scales of such officers;

(c) whether they have undergone any special training for Tribal Welfare work; and

(d) whether they are well conversant with the tribal languages of the locality in which they are posted?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). The information has been called for from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is received.

Indian Air Lines Corporation (Headquarters)

26. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to locate the Indian Airlines Corporation Headquarters at Nagpur; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Legal Affairs and Civil Aviation (Shri Pataskar): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to locate the headquarters of the Indian Airlines Corporation at Nagpur. The headquarters of the Corporation

should be located at one of the important operational centres and Nagpur is not such a centre. The question of location of Headquarters is however being reviewed on the basis of the 43rd report of the Estimates Committee which deals with the Indian Airlines Corporation.

Currency Paper Mill

27. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a currency paper mill has been further considered; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Government have decided in principle to set up a Currency Paper Mill. The detailed scheme is being worked out.

Jet Bombers

28. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have placed an order with the United Kingdom to purchase Jet Bombers; and

(b) if so, whether they have been supplied?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) They are in the process of supply.

State Bank of Hyderabad

29. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to merge the State Bank of Hyderabad into the State Bank of India; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Reference is invited to

the proceedings of the Lok Sabha relating to the State Bank of Hyderabad Act in which it was explained why the State Bank of Hyderabad was for the time being to be retained as a separate entity. No occasion has yet arisen for the Government to consider the question of merging the State Bank of Hyderabad into the State Bank of India.

Partition Debt

30. { **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:**
Shri Ramachandra Reddi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken during 1956-57 so far to realise the partition debt from Pakistan; and

(b) whether any instalment has been paid by Pakistan Government?

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) and (b). The Pakistan Government has not so far paid any instalment of its Partition Debt to India. This question along with other outstanding financial issues was discussed at the Indo-Pakistan Financial Conference held here at Secretariat level in May 1956. The official talks were only exploratory; the outstanding issues will now be discussed at a future meeting of the Finance Ministers of the two countries, which has not been fixed so far.

Zonal Councils

31. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1413 on the 20th December, 1956, and state:

(a) when the inaugural meetings of the Zonal Councils will be held; and

(b) the subjects if any to be discussed in the meetings?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The inaugural meetings of the Zonal Councils will be held soon after the new Ministries in the States assume office.

(b) The subjects to be discussed will include certain matters of procedural character such as the rules of business and items which may be suggested by the State Governments concerned.

भारतीय जल, वायु और सैन्य बल संस्थापनों का विदेशी प्रमुख व्यक्तियों द्वारा निरीक्षण

३२. श्री कृष्णाचार्य जोशी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५६-५७ में विदेशों के कितने प्रमुख व्यक्तियों ने हमारे जल, वायु और सैन्य बल संस्थापनों का निरीक्षण किया?

रक्षा संगठन मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) :
१९५६-५७ में सात विदेशी प्रमुख व्यक्तियों और तीन प्रतिनिधि मण्डलों ने प्रतिरक्षा संस्थापनों का निरीक्षण किया ।

International Salesmanship and Advertising

33. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken steps to impart education in International Salesmanship and Advertising; and

(b) if so, what are they?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Lok Sahayak Sena

34. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1231 on the 20th December, 1956, and state:

(a) how many persons have so far been given elementary Military training to serve in the Lok Sahayak Sena during 1956-57; and

(b) whether people in the border areas have been given any special training in this connection?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) 83,103 persons have been given training in the Lok Sahayak Sena during the period 1st April, 1956 to the 28th February, 1957.

(b) Yes. In the syllabus of the border camps greater emphasis is given to field engineering subjects.

Anti-Aircraft Measures and Coastal Defence

35. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken recently to strengthen anti-aircraft measures and coastal defence;

(b) whether this work has been entrusted to the Territorial Army; and

(c) how many training centres for anti-aircraft are functioning at present?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) It is not in the public interest to give this information.

(b) A part of this responsibility rests with the Territorial Army.

(c) There is no special centre for imparting training in anti-aircraft defence. Regular army personnel are trained at the Artillery Centre and School and T.A. personnel are trained at the headquarters of each unit or in special camps.

Defence Production

36. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) what steps did Government take to increase the defence production during 1956-57; and

(b) whether defence material is still being imported from foreign countries?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) The following general steps were taken:—

- (i) indigenous manufacture of a number of new types of equipment was established;
- (ii) development of new designs of arms and ammunition was undertaken and existing designs modified to enable use of indigenous materials; and
- (iii) two major projects for defence production were progressed to the stage of finalisation.

In addition, the Defence Production Board which was set up towards the end of 1955, started functioning. Its activities were directed towards the solution of procedural and other difficulties which retard production. Bharat Electronics Ltd. went into part production and the scope of production in Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. was expanded.

(b) Yes.

Survey Vessel

37. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether the Hindustan Shipyard Limited have completed the construction of a survey vessel?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Mahavir Tyagi): No, Sir.

Steel Plants

38. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state the value of plant and machinery imported so far in respect of each of the three steel plants at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur?

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The value of land and machinery imported upto the end of February, 1957:

Rourkela Project — Rs. 37 lakhs.

Bhilai Project — Rs. 389 lakhs.

Durgapur Project — Rs. 45 lakhs.

Election of President

39. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the election of the President will take place; and

(b) whether the election will be held before Parliament and the State Legislatures are duly constituted as a result of General Elections?

• The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) Under Section 4 of the Presidential and Vice Presidential Election Act, 1952, it is for the Election Commission to fix the programme and notify the date for election of the President.

(b) The Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies will have been constituted as a result of the General Elections before the election of the President takes place.

अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की जन संख्या

४०. श्री बलवन्त सिंह मेहता : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९३१ की जन-गणना के अनुसार राजस्थान के उदयपुर, कोटा, जोधपुर और जयपुर डिवीजनों में भील और भीणा नाम की अनुसूचित जातियों की जन संख्या कितनी है।

(ख) द्वितीय सामान्य निर्वाचनों के पूर्व उनकी जन-संख्या कितनी मानी गई; और

(ग) इन दोनों आदिम जातियों की जन-संख्या में कितनी प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री बासार):

(क) १९३१ की जन गणना के समय जातियों तथा आदिम की संख्या राज्यों, एजेन्सीयों और प्रशासन यूनिटों के द्वारा प्रकाशित

की गई थी। वर्तमान डिवीजनों में भीलों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

१९३१ की जन गणना के अनुसार भीलों की संख्या

जयपुर डिवीजन	३,७०६
जोधपुर डिवीजन	३,४३
उदयपुर डिवीजन	५४६,७५७
कोटा डिवीजन	३४,००६

• जहां तक भीणा का सम्बन्ध है १९३१ की जन-गणना में इस नाम की किसी जाति की गणना नहीं हुई। पूछी गई जाति सम्भव भीणा है जिसकी चार डिवीजन की संख्या १९३१ की जन-गणना के अनुसार निम्न-लिखित है :—

१९३१ की जन गणना के अनुसार भीलों की संख्या

जयपुर डिवीजन	३७५,८०६
जोधपुर डिवीजन	२६,१२१
उदयपुर डिवीजन	६४,६५५
कोटा डिवीजन	१०३,७७४

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति आदेश (संशोधन) एक्ट, १९५६, राज्य पुनर्गठन एक्ट, १९५६, तथा उस अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों अनुसार अनुसूचित जाति तथा आदिम जातियों की संख्या का अनुमान लगाते समय जन-गणना अधिकारियों ने राजस्थान की तीनों आदिम जातियों—भील, भीणा और गारसिया (राजपुत गारसिया को छोड़कर)—की संख्या अलग अलग न लेकर सम्मिलित रूप में ले ली जो कि १९४१ की जन-गणना पर आधारित है। इस बार डिवीजनों में इन तीनों आदिम जातियों को अनुमानित संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

१-३-१९५१ तक स्थापित अनुमान के अनुसार

जयपुर डिवीजन	४८६,१६७
जोधपुर डिवीजन	१२६,६४६

उदयपुर डिवीजन ६४२,०७६
कोटा डिवीजन १८४,६६१

(ग) ऊपर (ख) में बताई गई स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन दोनों प्रादम जातियों की संख्या की प्रतिशत वृद्धि भलग भलग मालूम नहीं की जा सकती परन्तु १९३१-५१ के दौरान में राजस्थान की वर्तमान अनुसूचित जातियों की संख्या में ३६६ प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई जब कि इसी दौरान में वहां की कुल जन संख्या में ३५७ प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है।

Calcutta National Bank

41. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1290 on the 20th December, 1956 and state:

(a) the progress, up to date, of operations in connection with the liquidation of the Calcutta National Bank Ltd.;

(b) how long it will take to pay up the Bank's depositors and creditors; and

(c) how much of their money the depositors and creditors can expect to salvage?

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The book-value of the assets and the out-side liabilities of the bank as on 2nd December, 1952, the date of the winding up order amounted to Rs. 303.04 lakhs and Rs. 245.88 lakhs respectively. The total amount realised so far as Rs. 44.80 lakhs. Dividends as mentioned below have been declared to so far and are being paid—

To preferential creditors under section 230 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and to saving bank depositors under section 43A of the Banking Companies Act, 1949—Cent per cent.

To ordinary creditors—10 per cent.

The total amount of dividends payable works out to Rs. 35.96 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 27.92 lakhs has already been paid.

Most of the buildings owned by the bank have already been sold or contracted to be sold. 224 suits and lists of debtors under section 45D of the Banking Companies Act containing claims against 127 borrowers and involving an aggregate amount of Rs. 142 lakhs approximately have so far been filed and claims to the extent of Rs. 54 lakhs have been decreed. Execution proceedings have been commenced in many cases and investigations into the attachable assets of the remaining judgment debtors are in progress.

(b) and (c). It is difficult to supply with any degree of accuracy the information asked for—as only through the process of law the assets are to be realised and as further realisations are wholly dependent upon the final disposal of the Court proceedings as well as availability of the attachable assets of judgment debtors.

Madhya Pradesh High Court

42. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1229 on the 20th December, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the requisite report with regard to the arrears of work in the Madhya Pradesh High Court has been received; and

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 22].

Public Demonstrations

43. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2029 on the 11th September, 1956 and state:

(a) whether consultations with State Governments regarding handling of crowds by the Police have been concluded;

(b) whether the Police Manual is being revised in so far it deals with this matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The consultations have been completed and the matter is under consideration.

Purchase of Jeeps

44. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1303 on the 20th December, 1956 regarding suit filed in connection with the purchase of jeeps and state the progress, up to date, of the proceedings in connection with that suit?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): Two defendants have delivered their defence and counterclaim and the third defendant has submitted defence statement only. Replies thereto are under preparation.

Budget Leakage Case

45. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1291 on the 20th December, 1956 and state the progress, up to date, of the proceedings in the criminal case filed in connection with the leakage of taxation proposals contained in the budget for 1956-57?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The case is still pending in the court.

**Migration from Pakistan-held
Kashmir Territory**

45-A. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons who have migrated to Jammu and Kashmir State from that part of the State which is held by Pakistan; and
(b) the causes therefor?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The Jammu and Kashmir Government report that about 8000 persons have moved across to our side of the cease-fire line during 1952-56. Earlier figures have not been reported.

(b) The main cause is the insecurity and economic distress in Pakistan occupied Kashmir.

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION ON
STARRED QUESTION NO. 1257**

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): In reply to the first supplementary arising out of Starred Question No. 1257, which was answered on the 17th December 1956, the Minister of States for Home Affairs replied that so far training at the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute was being imparted to the personnel of the Defence Ministry only and that the question of organising similar training for the personnel of other Ministries or for non-officials was also being considered.

The correct position is that the Institute, which is a private registered body, imparts training not only to Defence Services personnel but also to other civilian Government servants and non-officials. In fact, of the 168 trainees who received training at this Institute so far, only 68 were from the Defence Services. The error in the answer is regretted.

DAILY DIGEST

[Tuesday, 26th March, 1957]

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 26th March, 1957

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12 hrs.

DEATH OF SHRI SATYAPRIYA
BANNERJEE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the said demise of Shri Satyapriya Bannerjee who died on the 23rd March, 1957 at Calcutta at the age of 68. He was a Member of the old Central Legislative Assembly.

The House will join with me in conveying our condolence to his family. The House may stand in silence for a minute to express its sorrow.

The hon. Members then stood in silence for a minute.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DIRECTIONS ISSUED BY THE SPEAKER
UNDER THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Directions Nos. 12A, 18A, 45A, 53A, 54A, 63A, 69A, 83A, 102A, 103A, 103B, 104A, and 104B and amendments to Directions Nos. 2 and 54 issued by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. S-75/57.]

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AMENDMENT TO THE DELHI WHEAT
(MOVEMENT CONTROL) ORDER

The Deputy Minister of Food (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of the Notification making certain amendments to the Delhi Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. S-76/57].

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following two messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 25th March, 1957, agreed without any amendment to the Sea Customs (Amendment) Bill, 1957, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th March, 1957.'
- (ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha, that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 25th March, 1957, agreed without any amendment to the Foreigners Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1957, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th March, 1957.'

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay City—North): I beg to present the Twenty-second Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Appropriation Accounts (Posts and Telegraphs), 1953-54 and Audit Reports, 1955, Parts I and II and Audit Report (P&T), 1956, Part I.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FORTY-EIGHTH AND FIFTY-EIGHTH
REPORTS

Shri B. G. Mehta (Gohilwad): I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:—

- (1) Forty-eighth Report on the Ministry of Transport (Major Ports).
- (2) Fifty-eighth Report on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Tenth Report of the Committee.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCEACCIDENT NEAR VINAY NAGAR LEVEL
CROSSING

Shri Radha Raman (Delhi City): Under Rule 216, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“Railway Accident at Vinay Nagar level crossing on the 23rd March, 1957.”

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Jagjivan Ram): At about 4-55 hours on 23rd March, 1957, while UP Ghaziabad-Delhi Safdarganj Goods Train with a load of 22-23 four-wheelers hauled by Steam Engine No. 1329 was passing the level crossing No. 5 between Nizamuddin and Delhi Safdarjang, it collided against motor truck DLC-9130 approaching from Maharauli side and proceeding towards Delhi. The collision occurred at right-angles. The Truck was completely

smashed and pushed to a distance of 240 feet. This resulted in the death of four occupants of the truck and serious injuries to the driver of the truck who got entangled in the debris. One remaining occupant of the truck who was thrown off escaped with minor injuries. None of the railway employees was injured.

Between Nizamuddin and Delhi Safdarjang, there are 4 halt stations, namely, Lajpat Nagar, Seva Nagar, Lodi Colony and Vinay Nagar. There are also 5 level-crossings on this block-section. Level-crossing Gate No. 5 at which the accident occurred is between Lodi Colony and Vinay Nagar. It is a 'B' Class level crossing manned by two Gatemen working 12 hours shifts, the duty hours being 8 hours to 20 hours and 20 hours to 8 hours. The road leading through this gate connects Mahrauli with New Delhi. While approaching the gate by train from Nizamuddin towards Safdarjang the view of the road on Mahrauli side is obstructed on account of gate-lodge, trees and gang huts. Signals are provided on either side of the gates to regulate movements of trains and are located at distance of 1080 feet and 614 feet from the gate on the Nizamuddin and Safdarjang sides respectively. The gate is interlocked and interlocking arrangements are such that after the gates have been closed, the gate lock-keys are extracted from the gate-locks and inserted in the locks provided on the gate signal lever, before the signal can be lowered. While the gates are open, it is not possible to lower signals. The track at the site of the accident is on the straight and with a gradient of 1 in 460 rising towards Safdarjang. The road at the level crossing is also on the straight. It is level between the gates but has a slope of 1 in 77 on Mahrauli side and 1 in 60 on the airport side.

On this section, four passengers and two goods trains are running daily each way.

As the Goods Train did not reach Delhi-Safdarjang within the schedule time, enquiries were made by the

Train Controller on duty Delhi Division about the whereabouts of the goods train and at 5-45 hours the Safdarjang Air Port advised that an accident between the goods train and a road truck at the level crossing gate had taken place. Immediately the Safdarjang Hospital was contacted to send their ambulance van to the level crossing. Simultaneously, the Railway ambulance and doctor were also called out at 5-47 hours. The "Flying Squad" of the Police also arrived at about the same time. Efforts were made by them to take out the driver of the truck who was found entangled between the wreckage of the truck and Cow catcher of the train engine, but when it was found that this could not be done, the fire officer sent for the cutting plant from the Air Port Electric Shop and succeeded in extricating the driver of the road truck at about 7-00 hours. He was immediately rushed to the Safdarjang Hospital where he is reported to be making satisfactory progress.

The debris of the truck, after preliminary police enquiries was cleared from the track at about 8-55 hours and block section was cleared at 9-33 hours.

A District Officers' Committee consisting of Divisional Operating Superintendent, Divisional Mechanical Engineer, Divisional Engineer, Divisional Signal & Tele-Communication Engineer, Delhi is holding an enquiry and is expected to submit its report in a day or two. Preliminary enquiry seems to indicate that the head light of the engine was not burning at the time of the accident, and that the Driver is reported to have passed the signal in the danger position. The findings of the District Officers' Enquiry regarding the cause of the accident is awaited.

The damage to Railway property is estimated to be Rs. 200.

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi) rose—

Mr. Speaker: No question. Hon. Members may study the statement at leisure and put questions tomorrow or some other day.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in its Twentieth Report has recommended that leave of absence may be granted to the following members for the periods indicated in the Report:—

- (1) Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh
- (2) Dr. Shaukatullah Shah Ansari
- (3) Shri Muhammad Islamuddin

The Committee has further recommended that the period of absence of Dr. Satyaban Roy during the Thirtieth and Fourteenth Sessions may be condoned and that he may be granted leave of absence for the entire period of the current Session.

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): With regard to this paragraph No. 5 relating to Dr. Satyaban Roy I have to point out one thing. I do not wish to be unhelpful, but whenever a Member has applied for leave of absence in all cases always the reasons for the absence have been given. Here, if you look at this paragraph 5 carefully, you will see that the total period of absence of the Member during this Session amounted to 60 days and the Committee recommends that the absence of the Member for this period is condoned. It has not recommended that the leave be granted, but that the absence may be condoned altogether. I can understand leave of absence being granted to a Member. I think, in view of the healthy traditions in this House, Sir, it is necessary that whenever leave is granted, reasons should be stated to the House. Here it merely says that the absence may be condoned. No reasons have been assigned for the condonation recommended by the Committee. I would, therefore, request you, Sir, to elicit from the Chairman of this Committee, Shri Altekar, as to whether any communication has been received from this Member or, whether the Committee tried to enquire from him why he was absent, and what reasons he gave

[Shri Kamath]

to the Committee for his absence which, in my humble judgment, cannot be condoned without reasons being assigned for the absence.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly read the first line of the next paragraph. It says:

"The member has also requested leave of absence for the entire period of the Fifteenth Session as he is suffering from enteric fever. The total period of his absence from the 18th March to 28th March, 1957 amounts to 11 days. The Committee recommends that the member be granted leave of absence for this period."

Shri Kamath: You will be pleased to see that the second part refers to the Fifteenth Session whereas the first part refers to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Sessions.

Shri Altekar (North Satara): Sir, with your permission, I will explain the position. During the last session this hon. Member had applied for leave for 60 days. He was also absent for 60 days as he was ill and due to which he had applied for leave. But the rule is that leave can be granted only for 59 days, and if leave has to be granted for 60 days the permission of the House is necessary. Therefore, we asked the hon. Member to apply again for purposes of condonation. He had already applied for leave, but as the leave was for 60 days which could not be granted under the rules he was asked to apply for condonation. Therefore, he has applied for condonation which has been granted. The reason of his suffering from enteric fever is already stated there.

Mr. Speaker: I may suggest to all hon. Members that, after the reports are submitted to the House, regarding granting of leave of absence to Members, if any hon. Member has got any doubt and wants to look into the details further I will make the particular application available to the hon. Member and he may kindly take it from the Secretary to avoid taking up the time of the House on that account.

So, I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The Members will be informed accordingly.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that Shri M. D. Ramasami has resigned his seat in the Lok Sabha with effect from 25th March, 1957 afternoon.

*CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION ON STARRED QUESTION NO. 1257

MOTION RE: INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on the 25th March, 1957, namely:—

"That the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration".

The Minister Without Portfolio (Shri Krishna Menon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the consideration of the motion moved yesterday by the Prime Minister before this House, there were, during the course of the debate, certain general criticisms of foreign policy in the background of the almost unanimous support of the House of that policy and its execution. In speaking at the end of this debate, Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I would first of all like to deal with these general criticisms of principles and execution of foreign policy, and then deal with the specific matters on which clarification has been sought or criticism made.

*See Part I Debates, dated 26th March, 1957, Col. 186.

But, before doing so, I ask your indulgence to join in the general expressions of happiness that have been uttered in this House in connection with the emergence of the Gold Coast as an independent State. As we did at the United Nations, I think it is useful to read the records of this House, that this is not a country that for the first time emerges into civilization but, like ourselves, whose civilization has been overlaid by the hand of imperial rule has now come back into its own. Speaking before the Legislative Assembly on the 18th of May, the Prime Minister of Gold Coast said:

"The Government proposes that when the Gold Coast attains independence, the name of the country should be changed from 'Gold Coast' to the new name of 'Ghana'. The name Ghana is rooted deeply in ancient African history, especially in the history of the western portion of Africa known as the Western Sudan. It kindles in the imagination of modern West African youth the grandeur and the achievements of a great mediaeval civilization which our ancestors developed many centuries before the European penetration and subsequent domination of Africa began. According to tradition the various peoples or tribal groups in the Gold Coast were originally members of the Great Ghana Empire that developed in the Western Sudan during the mediaeval period.

For the one thousand years that the Ghana Empire existed, it spread over a wide expanse of territory in the Western Sudan. Its influence stretched across the Sudan from Lake Chad in the East to the Fouta Djallon mountains in the west, and from the southern fringes of the Sahara Desert in the north to the Bights of Benin and Biafra in the south. Thus the Ghana Empire was known to have covered what is

now the greater part of West Africa, namely, from Nigeria in the east to Senegambia in the west. While it existed, the Ghana Empire carried on extensive commercial relations with the outside world, extending as far as Spain and Portugal. Gold, animal skins, ivory, kola, nuts, gums, honey, corn and cotton were among the articles that writers had most frequently named. It is reported that Egyptian, European and African students attended the great and famous universities and other institutions of higher learning that flourished in Ghana during the mediaeval period to learn philosophy, mathematics, medicine and law. A famous Arabic writer has stated that there was during this period exchange of professors between the University of Santore in Ghana and the University of Cordova in Spain."

Mr. Speaker, I thought I would read this because it brings memories to our minds and also a feeling that the whole world which has been overlaid by certain aspects of modern civilization much to its detriment is now coming back to its own. It is also appropriate that, while congratulating Ghana and expressing our good wishes to her, we should also recall that her independence in many ways has been reached in the same way as ours, that is, in the last stages by co-operation with the metropolitan power in conditions of peace, and I believe a tribute is due to that metropolitan power also in bringing an end to the imperial rule in this part of West Africa. I may make, Mr. Speaker, a humble suggestion. Perhaps, in view of the unanimity of expression, you, in your wisdom, would consider in what way it is possible to convey to the Parliament of Ghana the wishes of this House.

The hon. Member from Bhagalpur cum Purnea, in speaking on this debate, referred to the failure of our foreign policy. Normally, one would

[Shri Krishna Menon]

leave a general statement of this character unanswered. But, coming as it does from the elder statesman of this country, one who has served it in the struggle for independence and today occupies a place of affection in our hearts and minds irrespective of the party labels he may wish to carry, it would be impolite to ignore his observations. I have read his statement very carefully, and I confess—I say it with great respect—I find it difficult to reconcile one part of it with another. The general failure of foreign policy on the one hand, we are told, arises from our addiction to slogans and that we have taken on too much. But the burden of the charge is that the foreign policy is not based upon what is fundamental.

Acharya Kripalani tells us that “every nation has to safeguard primarily its own interests and also to save itself from any possible danger;” that “there is no other objective in international diplomacy.” If I may say so, would every one in the House subscribe to his statement? I dare to ask whether the endeavours for peace in this world, the establishment of friendship and international co-operation, the participation in the fight against racialism and standing by the side of those who still have to labour against colonial rule, the participation in the efforts to bring about economic amelioration and development of under-developed countries, in extending the advantages of modern health services through the World Health Organisation and various other things that we know today, and what is more, keeping ourselves free from entanglements or war politics—whether these are not in the interests of our country. Our primary interest in this world is peace and co-operation. It so happens that in a condition like ours at present, there is no interest which is incompatible with international interests. Therefore, our policy—it may be called idealistic—is

probably the most common sense and practical policy that we could have followed.

We are told that in regard to various other matters, the pursuit of this policy has landed us in a situation where we have no friends. With great respect, Mr. Speaker, one has to take this statement very seriously, because as it happens, this House, on the debates on foreign affairs, has a vast audience, and coming from such an hon. Member, to say that this country stands unfriended in the world is a very serious statement. The facts are to the contrary. It would be a bad day if we counted amongst our friends only those who would support us. Friendship does not mean that another sovereign State, when it takes its own decision and has, if you like its own prejudices, should take our side. It so happens that our country is among the few nations of the world that is still able to speak at all levels,—governmental, ambassadorial, parliamentary,—to peoples and Governments of States which have very divergent forms of political and economic systems. It would be untrue to say, looking at the large number of representatives of Governments and heads of States that come to this capital of ours week after week, month after month, that we are a friendless country. No one suggests that they are coming here for the purpose of espionage. They come here on a friendly visit. Therefore, if any evidence were required for the man-in-the street and even Members of Parliament who are of the same species,—here is incontrovertible evidence. I venture to say that the hon. Member's statement is much to be regretted, because, while all speeches in Parliament are happily reported in our Press, only certain speeches will be reported in certain countries and in certain sections of the Press and they tend to attain an importance out of proportion to the general context of the observations made in the House.

The hon. Member from Mysore has made criticisms about the conduct of foreign policy. He goes into considerable detail. I have not had the opportunity to consult the Prime Minister on the text of the speech, but I do not think that this matter requires much consultation, because the thesis that has been put forward is that we should scrap parliamentary Government. Ours is a parliamentary Government with a responsible executive where the Government are responsible for the conduct of administration. Parliament has, at all times, the opportunity to turn out the Government. Therefore, when Parliament is advised to follow the practice that does not obtain in parliamentary countries but in countries where there is no responsible executive as in the Congressional system where the ambassadors must come before the parliamentary committees and be subject to inquisition, then we depart from this practice of the Foreign Minister taking responsibility for the ambassador or whoever represents the case. Similarly, in our system, treaties are not subject to the same procedures as in a Congressional system of Government.

This criticism may have arisen from objection to certain choices, certain procedures, but since it has been raised as a general principle, it goes far deeper than that. We have, for good or evil,—I believe for good—established in this country the system of Government where the executive sits inside the legislature. We were sitting here this morning for one and a quarter hours listening to questions and answers on matters which no doubt every person who puts the question considers to be of importance. We are here, as a Government, subject to criticisms on every detail of our policy.

Even in regard to foreign affairs, while it is said that there is no consultation, the number of debates that take place in the House is evidence of this consultation. The parliamentary executive alone must

assume the responsibility if things go wrong. This form of open consultation is followed, except when the Minister responsible—the Prime Minister in this case—considers that those things or any particular matter must be subject to a special form of consultation.

On the one hand, there has been a criticism that too many debates on foreign affairs are held. In the same breath, we are told that there is no consultation. Government believes that frequent debates in this House not only permit the Government to assess the views and to react to the sentiments of various sections of the House, but they also proclaim to the world that the policy in general or any particular action has the support of the people as in this country. Therefore, to respond to any of the suggestions made, that either the ambassador should be appointed by Parliament or the conduct of foreign policy should be given to the parliamentary committee and the Government should, therefore, take instructions from an all-party committee of Parliament, while it itself has a parliamentary executive which is responsible under the Constitution, is something which cannot be reconciled.

The rest of the criticisms, coming from the hon. Members, is directed to specific matters and to personal issues. The hon. Member from Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea said that diplomacy does not consist in certain things but consists in something else. He said that representatives are badly chosen and in this particular case, the representation in the United Nations in the field of foreign discussion is rather unhappy because the representative is not able to persuade. I have no doubt that the Prime Minister and the Government could make better choices than they make at present, but Government is not always the choice of the best but the choice of what is possible and some of us happen to be among the possibles.

[Shri Krishna Menon]

But this matter has been taken a little farther than that, because our policies are not exalted by the personalities of individuals or representatives. The representatives of the Government in this country abroad are quite unlike Members of Parliament, because Members of Parliament are representatives, while those who go out are delegates. They get their instructions; they keep to those instructions and if they do not keep to those instructions, they will hear about it or some correction will be made afterwards. They are not in the position of Members of Parliament formulating policies on their own. This country does not run two foreign offices, but only one. Therefore, when we speak about our delegates not having the capacity to persuade, I think we are entitled to ask this House to look back to the last six or seven years, look to the history of the independence of Indonesia or the termination of war in Korea, the termination of hostilities in Indo-China, to the position in regard to the troubles which had recently arisen in the Middle East, the responsibility we have undertaken and the contributions we have made in this matter, however modest they may be—all these have arisen only by the result of persuasion. What other weapon have we got?

Several Hon. Members: Hear, hear.

Shri Krishna Menon: In fact, the greater part of the time of our delegates is spent outside in debating chambers, in the task of taking counsel and in what the hon. Member has called 'persuasion'. He asked me whether I resented his observations. I did not resent his observations in the least. On the other hand it might do me a lot of good, because it is very bad for any representative to be simply the recipient of praise or of approval. What is more, the foreign Press and our own people should know that no one in this country, including the Prime Minister, is above criticism, as there is no inhibition here on the expression of opinion.

I now come to the more specific issues which have been raised during the debate. The first of these is the Middle East. It is necessary to refer to this, because during the course of the debate, after the Prime Minister had spoken, references were made to statements by the Secretary of State for External Affairs in the Dominion of Canada. Yesterday he has sent me an extract of his speech through his High Commissioner. This is a matter in which Canada and we are commonly involved. Incidentally, while the Prime Minister has spoken fully about the Commonwealth relations, I may as well draw the attention of the House to this fact that there were two Commonwealth States—Canada and India—that stood against Britain and Australia and others in regard to the situation in the Middle East in the United Nations. So, there is no question of inhibition in regard to judgments or policies. The greater part of the Secretary of State's statement appeared in the Press and with much of it our Government is in agreement. The best way to answer this would be to consider the position with regard to the United Nations Emergency Force and the situation in the Gaza strip and the Middle East generally. Contrary to what may appear from newspaper reports to the best of one's judgment the situation is much easier than it was some 10 or 15 days ago. The invading armies are withdrawing from Egypt and Egyptian controlled territory and the last of these elements that remain in the Gaza strip and what is called the Sharm-el-Shaikh area. The legal position with regard to these territories is that both the Gaza strip on the one hand and that part of Israel which is not awarded to it under the 1947 resolution in the United Nations are legally equal in status. When India agreed to participate in the United Nations Emergency Force, it made it very clear and categorical and the assurance was given, which was endorsed by the United Nations, that the forces would not at any place be asked to violate the sovereignty of Egyptian territory; they would not

take up the functions of invading forces; they would not be armies of occupation. We and the Canadian Government, according to the speech made in the House there, have slight differences in this matter in that the Canadian Government apprehends that when the United Nations Emergency Forces are placed on the armistice line, they must feel assured that there would be no attacks from the Egyptian side. So far as we are informed and so far as our knowledge goes, there is no need for this apprehension. There are no disturbances in this area and until now the United Nations troops had not been fired upon either by Israel or by the Arabs at any time. There have been some slight incidents in Israel five or six months ago, for which the Government apologised. Therefore, the statement in the Canadian Parliament which arises from the apprehension that the United Nations forces on the demarcation line may meet with difficulties when separating the two sides by raids from one side—only one side was mentioned—is not in our judgment in correspondence with the facts of the case. We have no reason to think that Egypt, which accepted the United Nations forces on the basis or the understanding of the Secretary-General to carry out the resolutions of the United Nations in good faith, would not do so. To the best of our knowledge, there are no Egyptian armies moving in the Gaza territory and the Governor of Gaza is co-operating fully with the United Nations forces. Our Government has not agreed, and cannot agree, indeed, to be *ultra vires* of the United Nations resolutions to put these forces in the position of occupation of the Gaza strip. That would be a violation of the armistice agreement. Mr. Lester Pearson has said that the armistice agreement is the basis on which these territories rest and that is our position also. But to put in foreign forces in this strip, which is *de facto* Egyptian territory but whose status *de jure* is unsettled, would be a violation of the armistice agreement of 1949. Our country has always said that we would not take over the powers of occupa-

tion. Over and above that, what we are all looking for is a peaceful settlement of this matter and if it were possible, the establishment of at least as much of non-conflict on this border which may lead gradually step by step towards a wider settlement of the question that involves the two countries and the other Arab States. Therefore, the functions of the United Nations forces are of a neutral character. Any police functions, except as requested by the Egyptian Government, would involve them in trouble and probably lead to incidents same as occurred in Port Said before the withdrawal. Therefore, I would like to say that the apprehension in this matter is unfounded, that the United Nations forces are functioning according to rule and according to the resolutions of the Assembly, and so far as our Government is concerned, such influence, as it may possess, would be exercised on the side of moderation. As I said, on the whole the situation has improved and it is a matter for congratulation that for the first time in eight or nine years, instead of raids taking place from one side on the other and the other way about, where after the raids the United Nations observers report and allocate responsibility, now they have placed a cordon in between, where there are no weapons except weapons of self-defence, which would separate the parties; and, there are those who believe that this may be the beginning of finding a way towards a settlement. Our forces in this connection, it is not too well-known, have performed a task which does take credit for this country. It is not known that the Indian army, whether in Korea or in Indo-China or now in Egypt, under conditions of great difficulty, where it does not perform the task of killing its enemy or getting killed in return, but is there for helping the cause of peace, is popular with the local population and does not get involved in politics of the place and exercises the strictest control and discipline among its own ranks.

The other problem in the Middle East that is confronting us again in

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relation to our foreign policy is one of our self-interest. We did not involve ourselves in the discussions in regard to the Suez Canal and the difficulties arising in connection with it after nationalisation not because we could not keep out of the colourful picture, but because the Suez Canal to a certain extent is much more our life-line than it may be the life-line of the western countries. In the autumn last year, 70 per cent. of our exports and 69 per cent. of our imports passed through the canal. This country carried somewhere about 550,000 tonnage through the canal in that twelve-month period. Therefore, its re-opening which is vital to the progress of our Five Year Plans, to our economic life and to our food prices, is a matter of great concern to us. I think we can have a restrained optimism that when the canal is opened in the next few days for international traffic, the conditions will be such that at least for the time being, there will be a restoration to normality and the various apprehensions that were held with regard to discrimination with regard to those who were using the canal before or with regard to its maintenance and conditions of navigations, etc., will disappear. We are not the Government concerned. It lies in the sovereign authority of the Egyptian Government to make a statement. They have said only last week, that just before the canal is opened, they will make known to the world their plans of operation and the general arrangement for its functioning, etc. and there is every reason to think that this will be a practical approach which would meet the apprehensions of the world community.

The Prime Minister, in opening the debate referred to Pacts. Acharya Kripalani went further on and said that we must just talk of the pacts and say no more about it, after having told us that we should not place reliance on slogans. These pacts, again, to us are not matters of moral rectitude. It is not a matter of difference of opinion. They are vital to our

country. Today, the position is not what it was in 1947. Our neighbour is linked up in military alliances stretching from Istanbul to our frontiers, and supported by some of the very powerful countries of the world including the former metropolitan country, the U.K. Therefore, when these pact systems, apart from the general world context, protrude, project the instrument of war and threats of aggression to our own land and menace our security, it becomes absolutely necessary for us to say so.

Secondly, this country, both by its constitutional procedures and by its affirmations both before and after Independence, is wedded to principles of international behaviour and international law. Since the founding of the United Nations, we have been a loyal member of the United Nations. It has been our view which we held at the Bandung Conference that these pacts are—I am not now referring to the N.A.T.O. and other older organisations—a violation of the Charter of the United Nations. They do not come under article 51 which provides for collective defence. For example, under the S.E.A.T.O. Agreement, the powers concerned have taken under protection all territories below a certain latitude. So, without asking us, we are under protection. It is not a situation which we can easily accept. Over and above that, it is a curious combination of former imperial countries and former colonial countries. It is, more or less, a return in a pact form to colonial rule. It is our own view that these helpless countries, militarily weak countries, by joining these military alliances, simply bring back all the attributes of colonial rule in a different form. What can they provide? They can provide the terrain and the man power. They could only become the instruments of bringing the cold war into our own areas. So, while we have only the method of persuasion, we have only the method of protest, we have only the method of dissociation from the pacts, as a Government, in the pursuit of our pacific foreign

policy, it is necessary for us to use all constitutional procedures to international systems and to express our views in this way.

Furthermore, it has come to light in the last two or three years that these military alliances are also enlisted in support and in pursuit of the domestic policies of the countries as against others. The most outstanding instance is the adventures of the French Empire in their colonial territories. There has been no disguising the fact,—it has been repeatedly stated from the platforms where the discussion has come,—that the equipment supplied by the N.A.T.O. organisation is used in very large and considerable quantities in the suppression of liberation movements in North Africa. The same applies to us you may remember with regard to the debates on Portugal although the Governments concerned rather fight shy of the Portuguese insistence upon what they regard as a right in this matter. More recently, last year both at Teheran and Karachi, at the meetings of the Baghdad powers and the S.E.A.T.O. conference, the issue of Kashmir was dragged in as if it was a matter within the competence of these pact systems. They can be called by whatever names you like. They are just offensive and defensive alliances. The offensiveness is not decided by the collective group of these powers but by each individual member. If you have any doubt, you have only to read the statements of Pakistan Ministers and military leaders in this connection.

Furthermore, in these liberated areas, for example, in Indo-China, the path of development lies in those countries being able to exercise sovereignty without outside interference, free from entanglements, even as the United States was for 100 years or 150 years after liberty. The introduction of these pacts has divided the countries which were formerly united. We who have lived under empires have somewhat sinister and unhappy memories of the process of division, whether it be division in

order to maintain authority or as is the more modern fashion. In the olden days they used to say, divide and rule. The fashion now is to divide and leave, to cut up a country and go away. In the Arab countries, for example, the Baghdad Pact, instead of bringing about a sense of unity, has divided those people and set up one Arab nation against another and created fears, and what is more,—I do not want to traverse on this to a great extent—brought into existence the so-called vacuum and attracted into this region the elements of conflict, which it is in the interests of those countries to avoid. Therefore, if our Government were to escape responsibility for expression of its opinion, both in its own interests and in the interests of peace in this region, and peace in the world, it would be guilty of dereliction of its responsibility. It is unhappy to feel that these pact systems not only appear to have come to stay, but they seem to be growing from time to time. Those of you who can think back far enough may remember the days of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, long before it was known by that name when the world was definitely told of cultural alliances, economic alliances, and finally now, military alliances are going to have an economic aspect. Similarly, in the case of the S.E.A.T.O. also. There are new nations coming into existence in our part of the world. We are apprehensive of their being drawn into the system of war activity.

The Government, that is to say, the representatives of the Government in the United Nations were criticised for certain other matters. Since it is a matter of some importance, one should refer to them. I would like to say that much of this criticism arises from the fact that speeches on these subjects are made before the reports come into this country. It is nobody's fault. That is how our news services and our present system works. We were criticised for our soft handling of Britain in the issue of Cyprus. I wonder how many hon. Members have read the debate on this

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question. We initiated in the United Nations the conception that the people mainly concerned are the Cypriot people, and that Cyprus was not to be bargained off between Turkey, Greece and Britain. A few others are now looking in. The Syrians said, while Turkey is only 45 miles from Cyprus, Syria is only 37 miles. What is more, they said, we can see the Cyprus coast from our coast. Next year, there may be other people. We did not consider that the issue of Cyprus is a matter of the country being sliced up between various people. The view of our Government was expressly stated. If Iceland with a population 167,000 people can be a sovereign State and a member of the United Nations, there was a reason why Cyprus with nearly half a million people, with its industry and agriculture, with its general capacity, and trade and its position in the world, should not also be an independent country. So, right along, not only this year or previous year, the policy presented on behalf of our Government has been twofold—that the Cypriot people are a nation, that nationalism is territorial. It may be that they may be of Greek origin. No one suggests that because the bulk of the population of the United States is of Anglo-Saxon origin, they should go back to England. Similarly, because the people in Cyprus are of Turkish or Greek origin, we did not see any reason, unless they so wished and conditions were independent, that this should be made a matter of bargain between countries. After the first year, the Government of India succeeded in persuading the Greek Government to adopt this view. Therefore, the Greek Government has moved away from its original position of what was called ENOSIS and today supports self-government, an independent Cyprus, in the same way as we are independent. And when criticism is made of Cyprus, it should also be said that while this issue was being debated and no solution could be found, it was our delegation that suggested the solution

which was supported by Greece, by Turkey, by the United Kingdom, by the United States, the Soviet Union, the Arab countries and the Western countries. I suppose that does represent a degree of the success of the process of conciliation, and the basis of it was that the parties involved in it were the United Kingdom as a metropolitan power and the Cypriot people as the people who were not free, and therefore if they wanted to remain as part of the sisterhood of nations, of the Commonwealth, as we hope they would, it is up to them. We have always taken the view publicly and privately that the remedy lies in recognising before it is too late, and by not giving too little, the demand of the Cypriot people for their independence.

The hon. Member from Ranchi West asked about Chittagong. I believe the Prime Minister will reply to it some other time because really Chittagong is not part of external affairs. I think Pantji will have to deal with it some time in some form, but I think it is as well he should have drawn our attention to geography and various other factors. I hope this country will never put forward any claim to any territory on the ground that the populations are Hindus, Christians, Muslims or anything else because we have stood against it, and we cannot have one remedy for one situation and another remedy for another situation. It is quite true that these things were done in the hurry of independence because independence being won in a short period was probably worth a great deal of sacrifice and naturally when things are speedily done, there are rough edges. It is true, as the Prime Minister interjected yesterday, there were talks of negotiation at that time, but the House will certainly agree with the fact that this is not the only issue on which we have not been able to negotiate and come to an agreement with Pakistan. Therefore, while it is a very important matter and may have its relation to other

questions and is receiving the attention and will receive the attention of the Prime Minister, there is nothing more one can say except that the talk about negotiation must still be regarded as alive.

The hon. Member also referred to the question of sending delegations to the West African territories. The Prime Minister has already indicated that he would be willing to consider this subject, of course, to the Finance Minister's views on the availability of foreign exchange.

Now, there are only two other matters of a specific character. In dealing with them, it is necessary to make one reservation. These two matters are Goa and Kashmir. Neither of these is really a subject of debate in foreign policy. They are not foreign territories. They are Indian territories. They are parts of India. So, some explanation is required why we discuss Kashmir, for example, in the debate on foreign affairs. It is simply because it has become involved with the United Nations, and it has also become involved with the illegal occupation of a territory by an external power. That is the reason why we are discussing it. Otherwise, Kashmir is, as far as its local Government is concerned, a matter for the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, and in so far as it is connected with the federal Centre, it is a matter for the Home Ministry.

Various problems have been raised in regard to Goa and Kashmir. The hon. Member from Berhampore who has been in prison in Goa, spoke about conditions there and also said something more had to be done. I feel sure that no one in this House feels that everything that is possible has been done and that there is not any aspect which has not received attention. Therefore, there is a great deal to be done, but I would say we have always to weigh the gains and losses in these matters, the embarrassments we invite with the possibilities of achievement. So far as we are concerned, we have stated the position of Goa is what may be called

an unfinished, that is to say, the unfinished part of the liberation of our country. We were occupied by the British, the Portuguese and the French. The Dutch were driven out by other people. The British power terminated by agreement with us after the achievement of our national movement and contributed by progressive and liberal opinion of the metropolitan country itself. The French have done the same, or nearly done the same. Portugal remains. The only aspect to which I have to refer is that which concerns the United Nations. We were asked: why is it that this matter is not brought before the United Nations. For one thing, I think we have been sufficiently involved with the United Nations on other questions and it is far better to give a great deal more of thought before we get involved in other questions. Secondly, in fact, this question of Goa has been raised before the United Nations by such procedures as are open to us. It is the practice of the United Nations under the commitments by the Member States under article 73 of the Charter that they ought to send information on all non-political questions to the General Assembly, meaning educational, social and so on, and of course the Assembly stretches educational questions up to political questions, up to the point they are ruled out of order. In this way, the United Kingdom, France and all the other imperial or metropolitan countries do send information about their colonial territories which is the subject of discussion in the Committee on Non-self-governing Territories. Portugal, for the first time—and the only country—has taken up the position that she has no colonial empire, that neither Angola nor Portuguese East Africa, nor Mozambique, Portuguese West Africa, nor Timore in the Indonesian seas nor Macao nor Goa is colonial empire, they are Portugal itself. All one can say is that nations like individuals can suffer from hallucinations. Therefore, this matter is before the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, and the bulk of

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opinion in the Assembly this year was that this matter must be considered next year and Portugal must fall in line with other people and submit information about colonial territories. In that way, the question of the colonial empire has come up. There are other aspects of it. As has been set out in the President's Address, it is our hope and our desire that the people of Goa will share the freedom of the rest of India. In this matter I may say we are often victims of the propaganda against us. It is common, for example, for us to speak about India and Kashmir, and not about Kashmir and the rest of India. So that, that is the position with regard to Goa.

In regard to Kashmir, in view of its international significance and certain other immediate circumstances, we cannot afford to let this matter and the various issues that have been raised go unanswered. Acharya Kripalani told us that foreigners do not understand this issue, but we must take care that we understand it ourselves.

Before I go to Kashmir, I should deal with the Israel question. The Government was charged with some hostility with regard to Israel. I have stated on behalf of the Government in the United Nations that we have no hostility whatsoever so far as the State of Israel is concerned. We are one among the countries which recognise it. Something was said about the tardiness of our recognition. The facts are these. Israel was declared a separate State by the United Nations on the 29th November, 1947. They proclaimed their own independence on the 14th May, 1948. They applied to the United Nations at the end of 1948 for membership. They were recommended by the United Nations Security Council for admission in early 1949 and they were admitted to the United Nations in the latter part of 1949 and in 1950 this country recognised Israel. It is not correct to say that there is no diplomatic engagement at all in this

matter because when we recognise some other country, it means we declare its existence as a sovereign State and that we have no quarrels with it and so on.

13 hrs.

Now with regard to exchange of representatives, there are probably eighty five nations, sovereign States, represented in this country, but we have not representatives in anything like half of them. These are decided by considerations, political, administrative, financial, and various other factors and it is untrue to give this impression abroad. Even in the Israel-Arab questions, or the issues in the Middle East, we have repeatedly stated that our position is not one of partisanship. We recognise the sovereignty of the Arab States; we recognise the territory of Israel that was granted by the United Nations. But what has happened in regard to the Middle East controversy is that we are accused of double standards. There are no double standards in this matter. Our position with regard to Middle East is exactly the same as in Kashmir—that is, you cannot establish rights by invasion, that conquest does not confer any legal rights.

Ours is perhaps one of the few countries in the world where people of Jewish religion and race have not suffered persecution. In so far as the Indian Jews are concerned, their ancestors came to this country in the fourth century before the Christian era. They are the descendants of twelve families which were shipwrecked on our coast; other migrants have come afterwards. We are one of the few countries in the world with no record of anti-Semitic feelings or racial persecution. I should say this because the statement would go round the world and not the answer. The relations of our delegations abroad with Israel have been cordial always. It is not only with Israel; we have very intimate relations with the United Kingdom, but we had to speak against their position in regard to the invasion of Egypt.

Now we come to Kashmir. In this matter we are asked as to why the Prime Minister ever agreed to a cease-fire. The territory is our sovereign territory. In agreeing to cease-fire all we did was to agree that the problem be resolved in pacific conditions. It is not possible to negotiate with fighting going on, and what is more there were casualties, and killings going on. Both in keeping with the traditions of this country and on general considerations of humanity, it is always necessary to make use of all attempts to stop a war. This is what the Prime Minister wrote to the Chairman of the Commission on the 20th August 1948—

"During the several conferences that we had with the Commission when it first came to Delhi, we placed before it what we considered the basic fact of the situation which had led to the conflict in Kashmir. This fact was the unwarranted aggression, at first indirect and subsequently direct, of the Pakistan Government on Indian Dominion territory in Kashmir. The Pakistan Government denied this although it was common knowledge. In recent months, very large forces of the regular Pakistan Army have further entered Indian Union territory in Kashmir and opposed the Indian Army which was sent there for the defence of the State,

In accordance with the resolution of the Security Council of the United Nations adopted on 17th January 1948, the Pakistan Government should have informed the Council immediately of any material change in the situation while the matter continued to be under the consideration of the Council.

Now we said all this to the Commission afterwards when they asked us to accept the resolution of cease fire which had been the result of long negotiations.

The Prime Minister said—

"Since our meeting of 18th August, we have given the Com-

mission's resolution our most earnest thought. There are many parts of it which we should have preferred to be otherwise and more in keeping with the fundamental facts of the situation, especially the flagrant aggression of the Pakistan Government on Indian Union territory. We recognise, however, that, if a successful effort is to be made to create satisfactory conditions for a solution of the Kashmir problem without further bloodshed, we should concentrate on certain essentials only at present and seek safeguards in regard to them. It was in this spirit that I placed the following considerations before Your Excellency. (These are the considerations).

(1) (a) To bring into question the sovereignty of the Jammu and Kashmir Government over the portion of their territory evacuated by Pakistan troops;

(b) To afford any recognition of the so-called Azad Kashmir Government or

(c) To enable this territory to be consolidated in any way during the period of truce to the disadvantage of the State.

(2) That from our point of view the effective insurance of the security of the State against external aggression, from which Kashmir has suffered so much during the last ten months, was of the most vital significance and no less important than the observance of internal law and order, and that, therefore, the withdrawal of Indian troops and the strength of Indian forces maintained in Kashmir should be conditioned by this overriding factor.

Thus at any time the strength of the Indian forces maintained in Kashmir should be sufficient to ensure security against any form of external aggression as well as internal disorder."

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Since this question was raised in connection with the overall authority of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, it would be useful to read also the Prime Minister's letter to Mr. Korbel, the Chairman of the Commission.

"You will recall that in our interview with the Commission on 17th August, I dealt at some length with the position of the sparsely populated and mountainous region of the Jammu and Kashmir State in the north. The authority of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir over this region as a whole has not been challenged or disturbed, except by roving bands of hostiles, or in some places like Skardu which have been occupied by irregulars or Pakistan troops. The Commission's resolution, as you agreed in the course of our interview on the 18th, does not deal with the problem of administration or defence in this large area. We desire that, after Pakistani troops and irregulars have withdrawn from the territory, the responsibility for the administration of the evacuated areas should revert to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir and that for defence to us. We must be free to maintain garrisons at selected points in this area for the dual purpose of preventing the incursion of tribesmen, who obey no authority, and to guard the main trade routes from the State into Central Asia."

That was the demand we made, which was in part accepted by the Commission itself. This was the reply of the Commission—

"The Commission wishes me to confirm that, due to peculiar conditions of this area, it did not specifically deal with the military aspect of the problem in its resolution of 13th August 1948. It believes, however, that the question raised in your letter could

be considered in the implementation of the resolution."

When the overall issue was raised and the responsibility of the Jammu and Kashmir Government for external defence and internal law and order which is now before the Security Council, this problem has come up. Therefore, when we agreed to cease-fire, it was for humanitarian reasons, it was for reasons of solving a situation. We did not go to the Security Council to decide a dispute over territory. In fact, the Security Council under the article of the Charter has no right to decide the jurisdiction of a territory. We went there for a specific settlement under the Charter. This is all the matter and there it is.

The next question that was asked was: why did my predecessor, the late Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar, send a telegram, and a categorical answer was requested. There is considerable misunderstanding even among some of our own people about what was said in this matter. What he said was that this accession is permanent; this accession is as good as the accession of any other five hundred odd States that acceded to India. The wordings are in the same form; "whereas... 'we accept your accession'". But the meaning of what we said was this. Though the accession is there, in view of the circumstances, in view of the situation that has arisen, we would, if certain conditions, if certain things happened, namely, the plebiscite went against us, which plebiscite should again be taken under certain conditions, in the exercise of our sovereign rights concede that territory. Any country can give any part of its territory to anybody else. There is no such thing as conditional accession in our Constitution. In fact, those of us who have read the papers of the Secretary of State in the period between 1932 and 1936 will know that the Princes at that time tried very hard to get the Viceroy to agree to what was called conditional or periodic accession. They wanted to accede for a period of ten years and then fight out their case.

The British Government at that time refused to accept that. It is in that legal background we inherited we incorporated it in our Constitution. So, there is no question here as conditional accession.

Various other matters have been raised and I do not think it is necessary, Mr. Speaker, for me to go into or to reopen the whole of the Kashmir debate. Two points, however, remain to be answered. Why is it that the Prime Minister, and we on his behalf, have just now trotted out the idea that Pakistan has "legally" annexed this territory. The reason is a very simple one, that we liked to adhere strictly to the facts, so that we may not be controverted. It was only when Pakistan passed the Constitution and article 1, clause (2)(b) and (c) became part of the law of Pakistan that it became incorporated. We could not just speak about her intentions. Now it is in black and white. Section 203 of their Constitution provides for the integration of the remaining part of Kashmir, but under this article that I mentioned, all the territories they administer are part of Pakistan. And what is more, that these territories are so administered has been spoken to by no less a person than Sir Owen Dixon whose general findings have been against us.

"The territory on the Pakistan side of the cease-fire line seemed to be administered through an Azad Kashmir 'Government' on the west but in the north through political agents directly responsible to the Pakistan Government."

So, even from that time, there was direct administration. When the Constitution came in, they said that all administered areas were part of Pakistan. So, it becomes part of Pakistan. And we could not say it was legally part of Pakistan until that Constitution had received the assent of the Governor-General of Pakistan at that time. That was the reason why we did not say so.

In regard to Kashmir, therefore, the position that we have stated remains,

that is to say, it is an integral part of India. And the problem before us today is the vacation of the aggression. It is not for me to argue this case in the Indian Parliament. But it is part of the Union of India like any other part of the Union of India. Its defence is the concern of India. And our engagements are limited to two resolutions of the Commission and the assurances going therewith.

Now, those resolutions cannot be read in parts, nor can any part out of it be selected by anybody just as he liked. I have stated under the instructions of Government, and I am sure the House will endorse it, that this country will never go back at any time on its international obligations. Whatever commitments we have undertaken we will carry out. But we are not going into a position where if the Prime Minister opens his mouth or somebody explores something or says a hypothetical proposition or makes an offer, that is going to keep us down for ever. If an offer is made, it has to be accepted. If it is not accepted, it lapses.

So, on behalf of the Government, it has been stated in the Security Council that whatever might have been said in the course of these exploratory discussions for the purposes of speeding up the process of conciliation in good faith, we are bound, we are bound to the extent we can be bound, and in the terms of those resolutions with all those qualifications, with all those assurances, to what we have subscribed to, which means that, in the first instance, the aggression must be vacated. Whatever may be the rights and wrongs of our position in Kashmir—and our position in Kashmir is legally, morally and politically entirely correct, but even if it were not so for argument—Pakistan has no rights on that soil except the right of an invader. It is not no-man's-land. And what is more, even before Pakistani troops invaded that territory, under any interpretation of international law or procedure, the permission for hostiles to traverse across

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the territory is an act of aggression. And, therefore, the only title, the only *locus standi* they can have is what is based on invasion. If it is right for nations to gather together and say to these great countries, U.K. and France, that they are wrong in invading the sovereign territory of Egypt, the same thing applies to us.

As for invasion, there is no such thing as the invasion of Kashmir. Since the 27th of October, 1947, you could not speak legally or, in fact, in truth, of the invasion of Kashmir. It is an invasion of India. And we cannot submit ourselves to a position where a part of our territory is in this way invaded. Therefore, the position that has been taken up on behalf of the Government of India is that for nine years, we have tried, in spite of all our legal rights, to find ways of conciliation; we have made many concessions; we have explored many avenues, but we have never been able to find a position which is leading to a solution.

Criticism has been made of plebiscite. It is quite true that we have spoken about plebiscite. But just because we speak about a plebiscite, it does not mean that we undertook a plebiscite. What we said in this resolution was that if the conditions in part (i) and part (ii) were accomplished, and when the Commission had reported that they have been accomplished, then the two Governments would enter into consultation as to finding the best way or fair means of ascertaining the wishes of the people, that is, they would enter into conference.

But the Prime Minister, in his letter to the Commission, distinctly stated that if parts (i) and (ii) are not performed, there is no commitment with regard to part (iii); and that has been acknowledged by the Commission equally in black and white. Now, these assurances are not secret assurances either to the Prime Minister or to the Government. They were published at

that time. And what is more, Pakistan accepted these resolutions with the knowledge of those assurances.

So, while it is quite true that the world newspapers, including our own, may write columns and columns about a plebiscite, the plebiscite cannot be triggered, cannot come into operation—whatever arrangements you may make, you may build election booths, and have ballots and commissioners and everything else, all arrangements you can make, but you cannot have the operation of it—until those two parts are performed.

Our position as stated in the Security Council is today not on the second part, that is, that the truce is not performed, but that Pakistan has violated the cease-fire agreement, by which I mean not the violation of the frontier here, there, or everywhere, not the probing of our territory, not the invading here, there or at any other place, but that it is part of the cease-fire agreement that she cannot accumulate any more military personnel or military material since the time of the cease-fire. And since then, she has built up considerable forces in Azad area. She has built air-fields over the territory, which have been incorporated as part of the Pakistan military mechanism. And what is more, she has refused to carry out a final provision, namely to appeal to its people to maintain a peaceful atmosphere. So, when the cease-fire agreement is itself violated, any negotiations on that basis would require the resurrection of those conditions. But nothing that I have said, so far as I know, reflects any intention on the part of Government to shut its face, to shut itself against the processes of conciliation, should they arise. But they can only come in the context of the recognition of our sovereignty. They can only come in the context of the vacation of the aggression, because if we did not do this, what has begun in one place would begin in another. It is only when this country realises, as it does today, that there is no such place as

Kashmir separate from the Union of India, an aggression on Kashmir is the same as an aggression on Bombay; it is part and parcel of the territory of this country.

Acharya Kripalani said yesterday, there are two Prime Ministers here, and, therefore, Kashmir is in a separate position. Now, there again, with great respect, I say, that is to forget the provisions of our Constitution. Our Constitution provides for a constituent State to have relations with the Federal Centre by agreement. In some cases, there were initial Constituent Assemblies in some of the other States. They found it a wasteful procedure, and they joined in the Constituent Assembly instead. And, therefore, such establishment....

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur cum Purnea): Mr. Speaker, may I correct this? What I said was that it was likely to give a wrong impression to foreigners. That was what I said. I did not say that there need not be two Prime Ministers. But what I said was that it was likely to give an impression that we are putting Kashmir on a different footing.

Shri Krishna Menon: That is the impression that we have been trying to correct.

My distinguished colleague perhaps thinks that I bored the audience for seven hours. The time when I bore people, I will stop talking. But it so happened they were not bored. If I may say so with respect, are speeches to be measured by the time they take or by what there is to be said? One does not speak for 45 minutes if one can say it in five minutes. And one does not speak for 15 minutes, if it requires 1½ hours for, there it was.

But the whole of this case which has been laid over, as the Prime Minister said the other day, by years and years of negotiations involving discussions about the quantum of forces, the rifles they should carry, this, that and the other, all the details about the furniture of the house which we have been talking about for years, has

made us forget, or I should say, made other people forget the main issues, and it took a very long time for it to be brought back.

In the United Nations, you cannot judge public opinion merely by the vote on a proposition. We are put in the position of Pakistan having made a demand for the introduction of foreign troops on our soil, and this Government had with the necessary courage say to them that so long as this country was a free country, no foreigner could ever set his foot on its soil. We pointed out with great pains to the British delegation that it was a matter of regret to us that the United Kingdom, which was a foreign occupier of this country, having relegated, having abdicated from that position and transferred its powers peacefully should again subscribe itself to a proposition where on this soil of India which we have liberated, and in the liberation of which they co-operated, there should once again be introduced, under whatever name, foreign troops, and what is more, under conditions which are not sanctioned by the Charter. The Charter does not provide for the introduction of foreign troops in our territory, and our territory in this case includes the Pakistan-occupied area.

I have carefully refrained from introducing any heat into this Kashmir question because the Prime Minister is engaged in conversations with the former President of the Security Council and it is, therefore, not proper for me to go any further into these matters than has already been said, which are our unalterable positions. Those positions are: that we would abide by the Charter of the United Nations, we would honour our obligations, but we just are not going to be either flattered or intimidated by other people, just because a number of them come and say that the Prime Minister of India stands on a high moral pedestal in regard to others, but when he comes to himself, he defends his territory—thank God he does. After all, if we are not convinced about the

[Shri Krishna Menon]

morality of our position, any prescription of morality by us to others would not in itself be moral. Therefore, we have replied to this—no double standards. All that we have said is: after nine years, we thought it was necessary to speak in plain terms and in as simple terms as possible even if it took some time.

Mr. Speaker: Does Shri Kamath want to press his amendment?

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, regrets that even in the tenth year of our freedom and the eighth year of our Republic certain parts of Indian territory are in Portuguese and Pakistani occupation, and urges Government to take speedy measures for the liberation of these territories from foreign rule."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I will put the substitute motion moved by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, fully agrees with and approves the said policy."

The motion was adopted.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with discussion of the Demands for Grants (Vote on Account.)

Hon. Members will recollect that 10 hours were allotted for general discussion and 5 hours for the discussion on the Demands for Grants (Vote on Account). We have had to cut short the time. All the same, we should conclude our deliberations on the 28th. In view of the time that has been taken for general discussion which exceeded by 1½ hours the originally allotted time, I would appeal to the House to reduce the time allotted for the discussion of the Demands for Grants from 5 hours to 3 hours.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Yes, for the present.

Mr. Speaker: It is only for the present. Vote on account always means for the present. When the new Parliament meets, there will be full discussion. Therefore, this is accepted. We will finish this by 4-30 p.m.

Hon. Members may give an indication as to the particular demands which they would like to discuss. They may say whatever they want to say on any of these.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): May I suggest that when a Member speaks, he may be allowed to speak on all the demands; so that the Ministers may reply one after another?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. May I have an idea as to how many hon. Members want to take part? Those who have taken part in the general discussion may not participate..... I see that three hon. Members want to speak. So we can finish quite early.

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,92,000 be granted to the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Agriculture'".

DEMAND No. 2—FOREST

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,26,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Forest'".

DEMAND No. 3—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,72,94,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Agriculture'".

DEMAND No. 4—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,15,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services'".

DEMAND No. 5—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,63,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Agriculture'".

DEMAND No. 6—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CONSUMER INDUSTRIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries'".

DEMAND No. 7—CONSUMER INDUSTRIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,33,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Consumer Industries'".

DEMAND No. 8—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,33,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics'".

DEMAND No. 9—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CONSUMER INDUSTRIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,97,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries'".

DEMAND No. 10—MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,40,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Communications'".

DEMAND No. 11—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,33,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department'".

DEMAND No. 12—METEOROLOGY**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,45,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Meteorology'".

DEMAND No. 13—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,86,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'".

DEMAND No. 14—AVIATION**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,48,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Aviation'".

DEMAND No. 15—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,06,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Communications'".

DEMAND No. 16—MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Community Development'".

DEMAND No. 17—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,12,86,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service'".

DEMAND No. 18—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,78,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'".

**DEMAND No. 19—DEFENCE SERVICES—
EFFECTIVE—ARMY**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,82,62,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Services—Effective—Army'".

towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'".

DEMAND No. 24—ARCHAEOLOGY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Archaeology'".

**DEMAND No. 20—DEFENCE SERVICES—
EFFECTIVE—NAVY**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,67,25,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Services—Effective—Navy'".

**DEMAND No. 25—OTHER SCIENTIFIC
DEPARTMENTS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Scientific Departments'".

**DEMAND No. 21—DEFENCE SERVICES—
EFFECTIVE AIR FORCE**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,08,98,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Services—Effective—Air Force'".

DEMAND No. 26—EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,77,75,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Education'".

**DEMAND No. 22—DEFENCE SERVICES—
NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,37,85,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Services—Non-Effective Charges'".

**DEMAND No. 27—MISCELLANEOUS DE-
PARTMENTS EXPENDITURE UNDER
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,71,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Education'".

**DEMAND No. 23—MINISTRY OF EDU-
CATION**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,63,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or

DEMAND No. 28—TRIBAL AREAS**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,42,51,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'".

DEMAND No. 29—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,46,03,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'External Affairs'".

DEMAND No. 30—STATE OF PONDICHERRY**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,64,000, be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'State of Pondicherry'".

DEMAND No. 31—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs'".

DEMAND No. 32—MINISTRY OF FINANCE**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,56,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'".

DEMAND No. 33—CUSTOMS**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,97,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Customs'".

DEMAND No. 34—UNION EXCISE DUTIES**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,09,94,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'".

DEMAND No. 35—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX AND ESTATE DUTY**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax and Estate Duty'".

DEMAND No. 36—OPIUM**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,89,82,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Opium'".

DEMAND No. 37—STAMPS**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,47,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Stamps'".

DEMAND No. 38—AUDIT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,88,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Audit'".

DEMAND No. 39—CURRENCY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,49,57,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Currency'".

DEMAND No. 40—MINT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,32,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Mint'".

DEMAND No. 41—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'".

DEMAND No. 42—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Superannuation allowances and Pensions'".

DEMAND No. 43—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,60,21,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'".

DEMAND No. 44—PLANNING COMMISSION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,59,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Planning Commission'".

DEMAND No. 46—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,54,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments'".

DEMAND No. 47—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Pre-Partition Payments'".

DEMAND No. 48—MINISTRY OF FOOD**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,25,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Food'".

DEMAND No. 49—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,70,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food'".

DEMAND No 50—MINISTRY OF HEALTH**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,47,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'".

DEMAND No. 51—MEDICAL SERVICES**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,61,74,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Medical Services'".

DEMAND No. 52—PUBLIC HEALTH**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,82,35,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Public Health'".

DEMAND No. 53—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,25,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Health'".

DEMAND No. 54—MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,86,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Heavy Industries'".

DEMAND No. 55—HEAVY INDUSTRIES**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,47,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Heavy Industries'".

DEMAND No. 56—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,90,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Heavy Industries'".

DEMAND No. 57—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,87,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'".

DEMAND NO. 58—CABINET

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,23,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Cabinet'".

DEMAND NO. 59—ZONAL COUNCILS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,88,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'".

DEMAND NO. 60—POLICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,86,43,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Police'".

DEMAND NO. 61—CENSUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,54,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Census'".

DEMAND NO. 62—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges

during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'".

DEMAND NO. 63—DELHI

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,92,34,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Delhi'".

DEMAND NO. 64—HIMACHAL PRADESH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,94,72,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'".

DEMAND NO. 65—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,14,28,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'".

DEMAND NO. 66—MANIPUR

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,47,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Manipur'".

DEMAND NO. 67—TRIPURA

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,28,000 be granted to the

[Mr. Speaker]

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Tripura'".

DEMAND No. 68—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amin-divi Islands'".

DEMAND No. 69—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS, AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,90,74,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments, and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'".

DEMAND No. 70—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'".

DEMAND No. 71—BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,29,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Broadcasting'".

DEMAND No. 72—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,60,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'".

DEMAND No. 73—MINISTRY OF IRON AND STEEL

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,71,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Iron and Steel'".

DEMAND No. 74—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,24,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'".

DEMAND No. 75—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'".

DEMAND No. 76—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'".

DEMAND No. 77—MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,06,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour'".

DEMAND No. 78—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,93,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines'".

DEMAND No. 79—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,61,07,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour'".

DEMAND No. 80—MINISTRY OF LAW

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,82,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'".

DEMAND No. 81—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'".

DEMAND No. 82—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF LAW

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,60,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Law'".

DEMAND No. 83—MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'".

DEMAND No. 84—SURVEY OF INDIA

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,69,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or

[Mr. Speaker]

towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Survey of India'".

DEMAND No. 85—BOTANICAL SURVEY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,45,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'".

DEMAND No. 86—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,27,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'".

DEMAND No. 87—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,73,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Geological Survey'".

DEMAND No. 88—MINES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,26,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Mines'".

DEMAND No. 89—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,48,41,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges

during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Scientific Research'".

DEMAND No. 90—EXPLORATION OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas'".

DEMAND No. 91—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'".

DEMAND No. 92—MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,25,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Production'".

DEMAND No. 93—SALT AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,51,72,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the

31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Salt and other Organisations of the Ministry of Production'".

DEMAND No. 94—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production'".

DEMAND No. 95—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,23,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'".

DEMAND No. 96—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,37,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'".

DEMAND No. 97—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,47,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport'".

DEMAND No. 98—PORTS AND PILOTAGE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,32,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'".

DEMAND No. 99—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,73,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'".

DEMAND No. 100—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,78,41,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'".

DEMAND No. 101—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,38,62,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'".

DEMAND No. 102—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,07,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or

[Mr. Speaker]

towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport'".

**DEMAND No. 103—MINISTRY OF WORKS,
HOUSING AND SUPPLY**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,34,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'".

DEMAND No. 104—SUPPLIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Supplies'".

DEMAND No. 105—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,61,05,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Civil Works'".

**DEMAND No. 106—STATIONERY AND
PRINTING**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,87,40,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'".

**DEMAND No. 107—MISCELLANEOUS
DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE
UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS,
HOUSING AND SUPPLY**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'".

**DEMAND No. 108—DEPARTMENT OF
ATOMIC ENERGY**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,63,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'".

**DEMAND No. 109—ATOMIC ENERGY RE-
SEARCH**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,29,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research'".

**DEMAND No. 110—DEPARTMENT OF
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'".

DEMAND No. 111—LOK SABHA**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,23,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'".

DEMAND No. 112—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER LOK SABHA**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under Lok Sabha'".

DEMAND No. 113—RAJYA SABHA**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,27,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'".

DEMAND No. 114—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'".

DEMAND No. 115—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,63,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'".

DEMAND 116—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,08,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Agriculture'".

DEMAND No. 117—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CONSUMER INDUSTRIES**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,78,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries'".

DEMAND No. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,32,27,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs (not met from Revenue)'".

DEMAND No. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL AVIATION**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation'".

DEMAND No. 120—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,19,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Communications'".

DEMAND No. 121—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,79,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development'".

DEMAND No. 122—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,41,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'".

DEMAND No. 123—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,40,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education'".

DEMAND No. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,50,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs'".

DEMAND No. 125—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'".

DEMAND No. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'".

DEMAND No. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'".

DEMAND No. 128—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,73,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Commuted value of Pensions'".

DEMAND NO. 129—PAYMENTS TO RETRENCHED PERSONNEL**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Payments to Retrenched Personnel'".

DEMAND NO. 130—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,43,96,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'".

DEMAND NO. 131—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,66,62,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'".

DEMAND NO. 132—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,06,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'".

DEMAND NO. 133—OTHER CAPITAL OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,53,74,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food'".

DEMAND NO. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,21,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health'".

DEMAND NO. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,13,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of Ministry of Heavy Industries'".

DEMAND NO. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 92,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'".

DEMAND NO. 137—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BROADCASTING**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,41,66,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Broadcasting'".

**DEMAND No. 138—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF IRON AND STEEL**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,76,25,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Iron and Steel'".

**DEMAND No. 139—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'".

**DEMAND No. 140—OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION
AND POWER**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'".

**DEMAND No. 141—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,26,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour'".

**DEMAND No. 142—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RE-
SOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,20,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'".

**DEMAND No. 143—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,82,89,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production'".

**DEMAND No. 144—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'".

**DEMAND No. 145—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
PORTS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,22,92,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'".

DEMAND NO. 146—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,04,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'".

DEMAND NO. 147—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,47,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport'".

DEMAND NO. 148—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,05,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'".

DEMAND NO. 149—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BUILDINGS**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,91,13,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings'".

DEMAND NO. 150—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 89,90,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'".

DEMAND NO. 151—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,75,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'".

Inadequate steps towards development of genuine agricultural co-operatives

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Agriculture reduced by Rs. 100."

Growing danger of foreign investments—other than loans and assistance—in industries

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to cut down import of luxury goods in spite of foreign exchange difficulties

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to set up a cigarette factory in Andhra

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to check rise in prices of foodstuffs

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

Delay in setting up an oil refinery in Assam as a result of negotiations with Assam Oil Company

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequacy of steps taken to develop shipyards and start new ones

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Production be raised by Rs. 100."

Failure to develop Kakinada Port

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ports and Pilotage be reduced by Rs. 100."

Purchase of new aircraft (Boeing) at a high rate of interest, when foreign exchange is badly needed for productive investment

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: All these cut motions are before the House.

Fifteen minutes are allowed to each hon. Member, of course with exceptions.

Mr. Rama Rao: One of my cut motions, No. 37, is under the head Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries. It relates to the growing danger of foreign investments—other than loans and assistance—in industries. I have spoken on this on many occasions, but I would repeat it now because the danger is growing. Before going further, I want to emphasise again that I do not include loans and other foreign assistance in my objection. Yesterday and today, we have been listening to the debate on foreign affairs. Many serious allegations have been made against British and American interference and the instigation of our bellicose neighbour, Pakistan, against us. But we want the same foreign, Tory imperialists to come to our country and tighten their stranglehold on the economic life of the country by investing further in our industries. I am sorry to find that not a single Congress Member has raised his voice against this danger of increasing economic imperialism of British and other foreign countries in India.

13-28 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

To say that we have control and we put restrictions is too much. We know very well that we have agreed to ample and unjust terms. In the case of the oil companies, all sorts of conditions were agreed to. Now we are repeating almost the same in regarding the AOC.

Therefore, I want to raise my voice once more for the last time that I am present in Parliament against this danger of wooing and courting foreign exploiters to come to our country and add to their investments, which are already considerable, in this country.

I may mention only one industry, namely, cigarette, in which our concerns manufacture only 5 to 10 per cent. whereas the powerful foreign combines get the lion's share. Not only do the Government of India not

want to nationalise foreign investments, but they are going out of their way courting them and requesting them—almost begging them—to come here and exploit the country, and they call it assisting our country.

In this connection, I have said before and I repeat now that taking loan assistance is in a different category. Take, for instance, the Durgapur Plant. We are paying at least a high rate of 8½ per cent. Even this high rate of 6½ per cent. is preferable to investment by foreigners in our industries. Therefore, I strongly object to this growing anxiety to request foreign capitalists to exploit the country.

Politically speaking, I wonder how our Congress friends close their eyes when they request the foreign concerns, the foreign, Tory imperialists, to enter into our economic and financial life at a time when we know that those same Tory elements are working against the interests of the country, when those same Tory elements are instigating Pakistan against our own country. I fear they are thinking in two compartments and they are sacrificing our national interests, not only economic and financial but even political by begging these foreign exploiters to come to our country.

I would touch upon one or two things more. My cut motion No. 38 refers to the cutting down of the import of luxury goods. The Finance Minister has created almost a panic regarding foreign exchange. I know he is the fittest person to have a good grip of this matter. I can appreciate if he takes strong action in the matter of spending. But instead of taking firm action panic is created so much that we do not know where we stand even for essential services, even for productive projects. We are nervous to spend. We are still importing cars; we are still importing many things which we can avoid.

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): What are they?

Dr. Rama Rao: For instance, we are now buying Boeing aircraft spending about Rs. 8½ crores, borrowing at a high and fantastic rate of 5½ per cent. This aircraft for Civil Aviation may be good and necessary but, in the order of priorities, at a time....

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It does not form part of import control. I would like the hon. Member to categorise the luxury goods which we are importing.

Dr. Rama Rao: For instance, we are still importing motor cars. I have not got the statistics here. In the last half-year, April to October, we imported something like Rs. 4.9 crores worth of motor cars. The figures may not be accurate.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: We have not imported any motor cars as such.

Dr. Rama Rao: Anyway, I will request him to cut down the import of these luxury goods.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: What are the luxury goods? I would like the hon. Member to categorise them.

Dr. Rama Rao: There is an item, textiles; Rs. 1.49 crores imported within 6 months. I do not know why we should still import cotton textiles.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Why should we export textiles from here for luxury goods from some other countries?

Dr. Rama Rao: I did not catch the hon. Minister. I do not know why we should import these foreign textiles when we do not need them.

Anyway, about these Boeing aircraft, there is another cut motion. The hon. Minister says he is not concerned with it. I will come back to that. In cut motion No. 44 I refer to the buying of 3 jet aircraft for nearly Rs. 8½ crores, paying a high rate of interest, 5½ per cent. This is a most unwise expenditure at this critical stage when we have no money for productive investment on productive projects. Why should we give one per cent. commission to a man for negotiating

[Dr. Rama Rao]

this loan at the fantastic rate of 5½ per cent. and spend nearly Rs. 8½ crores on 3 plans for the International Airlines?

Next, I come to cut motion No. 42; this relates to inadequacy of steps taken to develop shipyards and start new ones. It is high time that we start at least another shipyard now when we are short of ships. I know steps are being taken but I want Government to go ahead quickly and develop this ship-building as rapidly as possible. Though it is too late to say anything, instead of spending Rs. 8½ crores on 3 aircraft, if we had spent that money on ships we could get, probably, about 16 to 20 ships.

I come to cut motion No. 36—inadequate steps towards development of genuine agricultural co-operatives. I would like the Central Government to take steps either in the Centrally administered areas or in some States which listen to them to start co-operatives on a really socialistic basis, genuine co-operatives where Government acquires land and gives to those who live on that and thus see to its success.

With regard to the starting of a cigarette factory in Andhra, I have previously mentioned the necessity to start such a factory. It is true that this is in the private sector. But, the private sector is not coming forward as it should and we are finding it difficult to sell our tobacco. On the other hand, foreign companies with huge capital at their disposal exploit our men. The Imperial Tobacco Co., and such others are so powerful that our people cannot compete with them. Therefore, it is high time that Government undertake to start some factory which would give both relief to our agriculturists in the sale of the virginian tobacco and also keep the markets for the cigarette industry.

I also want to refer to the delay in the setting up of an oil refinery in Assam and the negotiations with the Assam Oil Company. Only the other day we read in the Press that there

is a deadlock in the negotiations with the A.O.C. Seeing that Government want to court foreign companies in asking for foreign investments, they are asking for absurd terms. I will just read the following:

"In that context the changes made by A.O.C. in the Government's draft are regarded as dilatory. They deal with double taxation, foreign exchange, raising and production of oil, powers of the Board of Directors etc."

I wonder why Government accepted to take minority shares—less than 50 per cent. shares in the Company. We were under the impression that we were going to have a majority of shares. Now, it is published that the Government have accepted a minority of shares. It is agreed that we agreed to undue and unreasonable terms in the case of the Standard Vacuum Oil Company over which we, probably, had no control. But, even now, we are yielding to pressure and agreeing to have minority shares with the A.O.C. We have heard that there are offers from other countries. For instance, our Minister of Production negotiated with the U.S.S.R. and they have promised a credit for which one of the items suggested was a refinery. Why not we accept an oil refinery from the Soviet Union provided the conditions are suitable to us?

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): Why from Soviet Union?

Dr. Rama Rao: Our friend is a little nervous....

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Not nervous at all. My country is ready to face anybody; not nervous at all—of the Soviet Union at least.

Dr. Rama Rao: Anyway my point is this. The Bhilai project is there. It is a loan; they build it and charge you at 2½ per cent. They train our people and go away; they have no other interest. I am thinking of projects on these lines. If you can get an oil refinery from the Soviet Union on similar conditions, why not accept

that? That is what I meant. Here we are begging the A.O.C.; we are accepting a minority of shares and all sorts of disadvantages. We are prepared to give them all sorts of advantages, foreign exchange and all that. If we can get an oil refinery on the terms of the Bhilai project where the foreign company has nothing except the money invested at a reasonable rate of interest, why should we hesitate? Normally speaking, I would have hesitated to ask the Government to accept it from the Soviet Union for they will say here is a way of asking the country to get into communist clutches. But the Bhilai is there and our Minister of Iron and Steel knows how they are dealing with them. This is a very clean and satisfactory transaction, and I think the Government will go in for a similar transaction if the conditions are suitable and are to our advantage.

Lastly, I would say one word about the Ministry of Food. The prices of foodstuffs are very high, and the steps taken by the Government are very inadequate. Yesterday the Minister of Food stated that Government would open fair price shops in Andhra and in other places wherever necessary. Some time ago I handed over a petition signed by ten thousand people to the District Collector to be sent to the Chief Minister for opening of fair price shops, but they said that it was for the co-operatives to do it. The co-operatives got one consignment with such an inferior quality rice that they were not able to sell it. It was so inferior in quality that nobody wanted to buy that rice. The Minister may see that the off-take from fair price shops is very low; it is because of this reason. Therefore, I would appeal to the Government to supply good quality rice and see that fair price shops are opened all over the country.

Mr. Chairman: I may just enquire whether the hon. Member has moved all his cut motions.

Dr. Rama Rao: Yes, Sir; all from No. 36 to No. 44.

Failure to institute an enquiry into the matter of retrospective reduction of cotton ceiling prices during the cotton season of 1955-56

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

Disapproval of Policy regarding the liberated areas of Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

Failure to properly instruct the people about the new coinage system that will come into use on the 1st April, 1957

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

To urge Government to reconsider the question of reorganization of Bombay State

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

Disapproval of Policy regarding political broadcasting on A.I.R.

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

Mr. Chairman: These cut motions are before the House.

Shri Kamath: I wish that in accordance with the practice which we have adopted with regard to the Supplementary Demands earlier this week, we had taken up these Demands *seriatim*, that is, one by one:

[Shri Kamath]

It is rather difficult to prepare for discussion on all these Demands together, and it is also rather unfair to the House that the remarks all the cut motions moved by hon. Members to the various Demands should be replied to all together by one Minister or two, one after another. I wonder even now whether we could take up Demand by Demand and after the cut motion remarks are answered by the Minister concerned, go to the next Demand. That will be much more effective.

Mr. Chairman: The decision has already been taken about this and the House has agreed. Therefore, I do not think it will be of any use to review that decision now.

Shri Kamath: There are five cut motions standing in my name, Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21. They concern respectively the Commerce and Consumer Industries Ministry, the External Affairs Ministry, the Finance Ministry, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. I find that the Minister of Information and Broadcasting is not present here and as I am raising a matter of policy with regard to that particular Demand I would request you to ensure his presence. That will come last, but I will come to it later on. At the same time, if he is in Delhi, he could be sent for because it concerns a policy matter. I do not think any other Minister will be able to take it up for him satisfactorily. I shall be happy and I think the House also will be happy if the Minister himself is present to answer this point. May I know whether you are going to send for him?

Mr. Chairman: The Ministers are aware that they have to be here to answer important points raised in respect of their Ministries. At the same time it is not within the power of the Chair to call any particular Minister to the House against his will; it is his choice. The Government as a whole is responsible and any other

hon. Minister can certainly reply if a particular Minister is not present. The request of the hon. Member must have been noted by the Ministers present here, and I think they will make such arrangements as they like, but the Chair cannot compel any Minister to be present here.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: We will try to see that the hon. Member's points are met. In the meantime I will ask for the reactions of the Ministry. The Minister is not available now and the Ministry will send me their brief. After all, I have to take the overall responsibility for the Budget.

Shri Kamath: That is good so far as it goes. But I am amazed to hear from you, Sir, that the Chair has no power to compel a Minister to be present here. It has been done in the past.

Mr. Chairman: This is not the first time that such a complaint has come from the hon. Member. This is not the first time that the Chair has ruled that the Chair is unable to compel the presence of any particular Minister in the House.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The course is open to the hon. Member to condemn the Government if the Government does not give him a satisfactory answer.

Shri Kamath: I do not want the Finance Minister to remind me of the position.

Now, I will take up the first cut motion standing in my name, namely, that the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries be reduced by Rs. 100. I would invite the attention of the House and of the Government to their failure to institute an enquiry into the matter of retrospective reduction of cotton ceiling prices during the cotton season of 1955-56. You are aware that there was a debate

in this House on this matter on the 19th December, that is to say, two days before the House adjourned for the recess. There was no time then to pursue that matter in that session, and I am well aware that the time is not adequate either in this session to pursue the matter thoroughly. But I thought that I should invite the attention of the Government and of the House to an important point which arose in the course of the debate on the 19th December, which was not satisfactorily—or I may even say, not even answered by the Minister of Finance who replied to the debate on behalf of the Minister of Commerce and Consumer Industries, because at the time when the particular reduction of cotton ceiling prices took place, he was the Commerce and Industry Minister. I have got a copy of the proceedings of the House in connection with that debate including the speech of the Finance Minister, who dealt with the various points raised in the course of debate, but his speech completely evaded an answer to the question as to why the reduction was made with retrospective effect. And there was a sequel to this debate in the Press. Various papers in Bombay and Madras and elsewhere referred in detail to the proceedings of the House and the debate that took place on the cotton muddle. Several papers also quoted in *extenso* from the reply of the Finance Minister in connection with this debate, and they wondered why in view of the muddle that had taken place, and in view of the unsatisfactory answer of the Minister to the points raised in the course of the debate on this matter, the Government was allergic or, apathetic to holding an enquiry into this matter. After going through the speech of the Finance Minister on that occasion once again in great detail, I feel that in regard to the main point—of course the other points also have not been satisfactorily answered—there is no answer as to how the growers were benefited by the Government's decision to have retrospective reduction of cotton ceiling prices during the cotton season of 1955-56. Our case was, and still is,

that the cotton growers were adversely affected. But, the Minister said that they were benefited. He did not care to explain how they were benefited. He said that there were certain people who were interested in this matter. I would ask him, if it is possible for him to do so, to tell the House as to which particular people were interested in one way or the other in this particular matter.

Lastly, I would ask him to tell the House why effect was given to this reduction retrospectively. That point has not been touched upon at all by the Finance Minister in the course of his speech, a copy of which I have got here. I would, therefore, reiterate the demand for a high-level, independent, judicial enquiry into this transaction which has been aptly and properly referred to even in the Press which is pro-Congress and pro-Government as the cotton muddle. Some have called it cotton scandal. Even now, I would request the Government to consider this matter and institute an enquiry. It is a matter concerning not only the public interest but also national interest, and it is of national importance.

Sir, my cut motion No. 18 is a policy cut and not a token cut. Through this cut motion I seek to raise a discussion on the policy of the Government regarding the liberated areas of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. This matter requires a very lengthy and elaborate discussion but the time at the disposal of the House is short and so, I would confine my remarks to the main features of this particular problem.

The House and the nation are aware that in spite of the indifferent and vacillating policy of the Government on the question of the liberation of the Portuguese settlements in India I would say, in spite of the deliberate sabotage of the freedom movement in these territories by the Government—in these two pockets Dadra and Nagar Haveli, the people have liberated themselves by their own efforts and on their own initiative from Portuguese rule. That happened, I believe, round about two years ago. Since then there has been no Portu-

[Shri Kamath]

guese administration in those pockets; nor is there any inducement or any assistance given by the India Government to set up a provisional administration. There has been a demand from the people of these territories, these two former Portuguese pockets for Government assistance or Government recognition of a provisional Government. But the Government has not merely been reluctant but adamant in its refusal to assist or recognise the provisional Government set up by the people themselves in those areas so that, using that as the base of operations the freedom movement in the rest of the Portuguese pockets could be accelerated. The argument may be trotted out by the Treasury Benches that the matter is before the International Court of Justice at the Hague. If we look at the chronology of this episode, we will find that the matter was taken by Portugal to that Court a long time after these two areas were liberated. It is now asking for the right of passage to these two areas. That is before the Hague Court. But, even before the matter was taken by the Portuguese Government to the Hague Court, there was no move made by the India Government for any provisional Government for Dadra and Nagar Haveli nor was any assistance rendered by the Government to set up a provisional Government. The constitution of a provisional Government has got its own significance and importance in international affairs. It was a stroke of genius of Subhas Chandra Bose to set up a provisional Government during the Second World War; he set up a provisional Government—Hakumat Azad/ Hind—in South-East Asia. There was genius and imagination. But, I do not expect that imagination from this Government. I am surprised that the Government did not take advantage of the situation when the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli liberated themselves from foreign yoke. The Press told us some days ago that when the former staunch disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, Gadge Guruji, tried recently to enter Dadra and Nagar Haveli, he was stopped by our guards on the border—not by the

Portuguese guards, but the Indian guards who were operating on the border. That is to say that the Government is not merely not assisting the freedom movement in Goa, but is actually hindering the development of the freedom movement in these territories which, the Government proclaims, it is so anxious to liberate from the Portuguese rule. It is sheer hypocrisy; nothing else. It is hypocrisy on the part of the Government to claim that it is anxious to liberate these Portuguese territories from the foreign rule and yet persist in this perverse folly of not assisting the people who liberated themselves from the foreign yoke. There is no assistance of any kind rendered to the people of these two areas. It is high time that the House and the nation knew the truth. The House, as it is, has a huge majority for the Government and will never realise but I hope the nation will realise what hoax it is on the part of the Government to say that it wants to do this and that with regard to liquidation of Portuguese colonialism. It is only fooling the people and it is high time that people called it to account. I would, therefore, ask the Minister to tell the House as to what exactly the policy of the Government is towards the liberated areas of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, what it has been since they were liberated, and why it has been so.

I will now turn my attention to the token cut motion No. 19. It pertains to the Finance Ministry and seeks to invite the attention of the House and the Government to the failure on the part of the Government to properly instruct the people about the new coinage system that will come into use on the 1st of April, 1957. I am aware that the Government has through various leaflets and through the Press and also, I believe, through the All India Radio tried to do something in this matter. But they have forgotten the basic fact of our national life, the basic fact being that the vast masses of the people, over 80 per cent. of the people or round about that are still illiterate and all the leaflets,

folders, posters and all the advertisements in the papers are literally so much waste paper, so far as the vast masses are concerned.

14 hrs.

I had the opportunity during the last 2 months to ascertain from the people, in the rural areas and also in the urban areas, as to how much they know about this new currency, the new coins that are coming into force on the first of April, in a few days' time, next Monday, and I was surprised to see that not merely the rural population, but also quite a good slice of the urban population in the part of the country where I toured, were ignorant of the conversion tables, and the relation between the old and new coins, that would be sprung upon them on the 1st of April. All that the Government has done is a lengthy advertisement in the papers with a direction to people: "Cut out and keep it; you will need it." How many can read in the first place, I want to know and for Members of Parliament and others, there have been issued little conversion cards like this.

(At this stage, the hon. Member displayed a card to the House.)

These Cards have been printed under instructions from the Government of India and we have got them from the Lok Sabha Secretariat. I do not know how far Government publicity has been effective as regards the instructions to the people in this matter. I am glad to find from the papers certain people realizing what the Opposition remarked about this particular subject in the course of the debate on the Bill. Some Delhi papers have opened their columns to letter writers, who were realizing the difficulties before the people and they are now complaining as to what will happen to the villager in the bazars and in the markets when they sell or purchase.

What I said on the occasion that the illiterate village folk would be mulct-ed of their hard earned money, would come true, I am afraid, in the course of the next few days. I should not be surprised if there are a few small

scale riots in some parts of the country, when these poor illiterate villagers are sought to be cheated by scheming traders or merchants in the town, because the basic difficulty in this matter is, these old and new coins will run together, will be current, old and new paisa, and a person who hands over a rupee coin or a rupee note is exposed to the danger or risk of receiving the change both in the new and old coin; he cannot prevent the trader from giving the change in the old coins only or only in the new coins. If the trader gives him a mixed bag, he cannot refuse, and he cannot read the conversion table. That will be the difficulty unless he bring some literate person along with him when he goes for marketing or shopping that is not possible, and I am sure that there will be a great deal of discontent over this matter of decimal coinage, when it comes into force very shortly. It is all right for people occupying the Treasury benches for whom the marginal utility of annas and pies is nil; they deal only in one rupee, five rupee and ten rupee notes, but to persons, poor people whose per capita income in our country is Rs. 250 per year and to that vast mass of people, annas and pies have got a marginal utility, which these people occupying the benches opposite will never realize. I am really sorry that the demand made by the Opposition on that occasion that there was no urgency about this matter which was given top priority and we could wait for some years, was not needed to. Now the Government has asked for trouble and is getting it. I would only say that because they refused to listen to our advice, because they refused in a spirit of cussedness, they pursued this matter giving it top priority when there was so much illiteracy and ignorance in the country. So far as the Opposition is concerned, I am constrained to say that Government will stew in their own juice. I leave the matter at that.

I will now come to cut Motion No. 4 pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs, seeking to raise a discussion urging the Government to reconsider the question of Reorganization of Bombay State. The Research

[Shri Kamath]

and Reference Branch of the Lok Sabha Secretariat have been good enough to supply me the figures upto-date; of course, the elections are not complete in the Bombay State and all the results have not yet come, for Congress and other parties and parties backed by Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti and Maha Gujerat Janta Parishad. The total of the votes polled by the Congress party upto-date in the Bombay State is 7 million and odd. Some results are yet to come and the other parties or Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti and others have all polled together about 76 lakhs, that is about 5 lakhs more than the Congress candidates. If there were a plebiscite, here it is. The Government at that time last year tried to shoot people into the three State formula at first. Later they tried their hand at shooting people into the three-in one State formula. The Government changed their stand and on both occasions had to shoot people of Bombay, Ahmedabad of Maharashtra and Gujerat first into the 3 State formula and then into the three-in one State formula. Appropriately and with stern justice, the people have shot the Congress party out of the ballot box. The nemesis has overtaken them. Otherwise, they would have never awakened to this reality.

The Prime Minister when he was in Ahmedabad on Gandhi Jayanti day, is reported to have told the Congress workers—it came out in that city's Gujerati papers "I wish you lose the elections, for that will teach you a lesson" he told the party workers and that has happened. He told them, because they have isolated themselves from the people they must pay for it, and that he would be glad if they lose the elections. And they have lost.

Now, if the Government after this plebiscite in Bombay State still refuses to listen to the voice of the people, the verdict of the people and, as the Prime Minister is reported to have stated the other day, is not prepared to reopen the question of Bombay State, the people of Bombay will act. If the Government still persists in its

folly, in its inaction, in its policy of supine inaction, I am afraid that the people of Bombay State will resort to such action as they deem appropriate. I do not know what particular measures they will take, but the Government will provoke them by their inaction into taking active measures for the realisation of their objective. If the ballot is not respected by the Government, if the Government which swears by democracy does not respect the ballot and shows an attitude of contempt to the ballot, then the people will get desperate. They will resort to bullets. I do not wish that they should resort to bullets, but if the ballot is not respected by the Government then the people have no other go but to take to the bullet. If, as an answer to the Government's attitude of contempt for the ballot, the people resort to bullets or the bomb, the Government will have to thank themselves for that development

In Bombay State, which is I think the second biggest State in our country—the first is the old U.P., the unbroken U.P. and now Bombay State is the second—I am glad, when the new Assembly is going to be constituted, the opposition parties will have in their ranks a good number of good fighters while the Congress ranks will have only mediocrities among them. I am speaking, Sir, from personal knowledge of the candidates returned on Congress ticket and on the ticket of other parties. Therefore, I am sure that this matter of reorganisation of Bombay State will gather such force and momentum in the next few months that, if the Government does not listen to, it will topple over. The Government cannot afford to be blind to realities. After this clear verdict of the ballot with regard to Bombay State, if they do not listen they will be responsible for the consequences. They say one thing here and do something else outside. They swear by democracy here and show an utter contempt for the ballot box outside. How can you justify this absurd, foolish, preposterous position?

I would only submit, Sir, with regard to this, when this dispute was raging in Bombay State last year, in Poona first and then in Ahmedabad, the Prime Minister was pleased to say in Ahmedabad that certain Members of Parliament left their places in Parliament and went to Ahmedabad to campaign for Maha Gujerat or Samyukta Maharashtra. I ask, Sir, did not the same Prime Minister tell the House a few days back, when Shri Gadgil or Shri Deshmukh asked a question, that every Member of Parliament represents the whole of India? Does he not himself, though elected from U.P., tour the whole country? Why? Why does he go to other parts of the country? I am sure the House will endorse the Prime Minister's statement that every Member of Parliament represents the whole of India, from whatever constituency he might have been elected. That is why some of us chose to go to Ahmedabad when it was burning, chose to go to Poona when it was on fire, while several Members who foisted three State formula first and the three-in one State formula later on were lolling on the cushioned benches here, when the people were in distress. It is a shame on democracy and those who prefer it. I am sure with the verdict of the ballot box, people will force the Government—I hope Government will not turn a blind eye to reality, if they do so, they do so at their own peril—to reopen the question. I only request,—it is not a question of request, it is now a demand because the people have given their verdict—I demand, in view of the verdict given by the people of Bombay on this matter, that this question be reconsidered, reopened. If the people are sovereign and not the Prime Minister or his party, I hope this matter will be reopened and reconsidered.

I come to the last cut motion standing in my name that pertains to the policy of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—disapproval of policy regarding political broadcasting on All India Radio. The House was treated towards the close of the last session to a farcical offer made by the

Minister Dr. Keskar. On the last day of the last session, or two days before that, this farcical offer was made, and that farcical offer merited only one answer from all parties concerned. This mockery of facilities for political parties, this farce of an offer deserved only one answer, and they gave it categorically and clearly. There was no mistake about the refusal by all parties—I do not know about Congress, but all other major opposition parties like the Praja Socialist Party, to which I have the honour to belong, the Communist Party and the Jan Sangh; other smaller parties do not come within the ambit of the offer—to avail of this offer. All the parties rejected the offer as a mockery, as a farce. This particular matter, Sir, as you are well aware, has been agitated on the floor of this House, not merely in this Parliament but also in the Provisional Parliament this matter was raised more than once. The Government has been treating the All India Radio, the broadcasting network, as its monopoly. Though it is paid from the public exchequer, the people pay for it, has more or less become the Government's, the Ruling Party's loud-speaker of megaphone. The time that is taken up by Ministers and officers expounding to policies of Government on the All India Radio is completely disproportionate to the time assigned for other work. Government politics is the politics of All India Radio.

I think I have already told the House, if not I would like to tell the House now, that statements made by leaders of political parties, during election time or off election time, are not broadcast on All India Radio. I gave an instance sometime ago about Shri Jaiprakash Narain's speech being blacked out while, though it was a controversial matter, the Prime Minister's irresponsible speech over the Patna police firing was broadcast on the All India Radio. Shri Jaiprakash Narain's reply to the Prime Minister's irresponsible speech was not given a line in the news Bulletin of All India Radio. Then again, in Ahmedabad on the Gandhi Jayanti Day a big meet-

[Shri Kamath]

ing organised by the Maha Gujarat Janta Parishad was attended by more than five lakhs of people. Simultaneously there was an address by the Prime Minister which was attended by not more than 1½ lakhs of people. The Prime Minister's meeting which was attended by a lakh of people was given publicity over the All India Radio whereas the meeting organised by the Maha Gujarat Parishad and attended by more than five lakhs of people was blacked out. Not even a reference was made to that. I raised this matter in this House during the last session, and the answer, I must say, rather the stupid answer, given by the Government was that they were election speeches made by the Maha Gujarat Parishad people, and it had no news value, while the meeting addressed by the Prime Minister—his of course was not an election speech—had great news value. I was wonderstruck that even a speech made by Mr. Dhebar, the Congress President, at the meeting organised by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, was carried on the All-India Radio. Therefore, that is the politics of All-India Radio, the ruling party's politics and that is the particular advantage of broadcasting which they understand. I wish that there is real political broadcasting on A. I. R. and it is high time that there was real political broadcasting on the All-India Radio. The people want the other parties' programmes. They do not want the ruling party's politics only. It is good that the Congress Party has been kicked out of one State and is also being kicked out of power from another State, Orissa, shortly. The Congress Party cannot afford to ignore the other parties' politics in the country. But they have to be kicked before they can rectify the position. Without being kicked here and there, they would not realise the reality. I am glad that the kicks that are being administered to the Government will make them reconsider the matter afresh. |

The Deputy Minister of Food (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): We hear more of

your name on the All-India Radio than that of others.

Shri Kamath: I am sorry at the ignorance of Shri Krishnappa. I do not know why he worried about my name. It does not matter. That is beside the point. I am not speaking about myself.

Now, broadcasting had its own objectives earlier. But at present in many countries in the world, especially in England and America, they give facilities for other parties for putting forward their views during election time or otherwise. I would not like to take the time of the House or your time by reading out the extracts from the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* which gives in a concise form what the purpose of broadcasting is. If you would allow me, I shall read out just one paragraph. It is very interesting. I read from the latest edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*—the 1953 edition.

"Broadcasting, which addresses millions in every country by direct speech to the individual in his own home, possesses a wider audience than any section of the press and any part of the older social machinery of communication."

14-24 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

"This fact has its advantages and dangers. On the one side the leaders of the political and economic life of the community are enabled by it to make sober personal touch with the people without intermediaries and thus it constitutes a means of civic integration unparalleled since the days of the Greek city-state; on the other side, the temptation to direct the machinery with a bias is correspondingly great."

That is the danger which has overtaken us here in this country. The tendency, the temptation, to direct the broadcasting machinery with a bias in favour of the Government, in favour of

the ruling party, is correspondingly great.

"At first, therefore, the general practice in countries where broadcasting is centrally controlled was to exclude all controversial matters (other than government statements, broadcast as such without involving the broadcaster's responsibilities toward his public). Experience, however, showed—this is important—that this negative neutrality is insufficient and incompatible with the high role of broadcasting as well as with the modern conception of citizenship, and opinion tends more and more to the view that the treatment of controversial subjects (under proper safeguards as to impartiality and moderation) is a proper and necessary part of the function of a broadcasting service."

I hope that with the establishment of a real parliamentary democracy in the sense that at the Centre there will be one party in the power, while in the States other parties may be in power, with the advent of this development in this country, Government will consider this matter again. After the rejection of the farcical offer by all the parties concerned, before the last election, I hope the Minister will now at least realise what a mockery it was when he announced the facilities to be extended to the political parties.

When the subject was referred to in the House, at that time, the Minister at first adopted a ruse by putting over the answer to the question. Finally, just two days before the session came to a close, he made a statement on which questions were ruled out. We wanted to put questions so as to elicit answers in respect of the proper position or procedure to be adopted, but the questions were ruled out. The very next day, the Minister left the capital. He went away either to U.P. or somewhere else. He was not in the capital when we wanted to raise the matter on the last day of the last ses-

sion. But the Opposition parties administered a rebuke without any hesitation, and well deserved they all rejected that farcical offer.

This matter should be reconsidered not merely for election times but for normal times as well. I am not talking of the election time only. In normal times also, all the parties in the country must get an opportunity of putting forward their views and all the speeches of leaders of various political parties must find a place on the All India Radio. The All India Radio is not meant for the Congress Party's President, Shri Debar, or for the Prime Minister or the Congress. It is not meant to be monopolised by them. It is the taxpayers'—the people's radio. It is the common man's radio, and he wants to hear what the various parties have got to say. That is not being done now, and unless it is done, unless the All India Radio adopts this practice of political broadcasting in this country and revises its present policy, I am afraid that the All India Radio will continue to be regarded as the Congress Party's the Government's, the Congress party's megaphone as their sole and whole loudspeaker. I hope this matter will be reconsidered. I hope the radio will be attuned to the will of the people, the wish of the people and that political broadcasting will really, in truth and in spirit, be introduced in the All India Radio. I move all these cut motions standing in my name and commend them to the acceptance of the House.

Measures taken by the Government to effectively implement the recommendations of Rural Credit Survey Committee

Shri Gadilingana Gowd (Kurnool):
I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Measures taken by the Government to form agricultural co-operative farms and the assistance the Government gives to such farms.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Measures taken by the Government for afforestation in the country

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of the Central Tractor Organisation to serve its objects according to the proportion of its expenditure

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to give adequate and timely aid to poor handloom weavers in the country

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Consumer Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to effectively and speedily implement the programmes meant for the benefit of the community

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Community Development Projects and National Extension Service be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to increase the defence measures in view of the threatening situation in the Middle East

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Defence Services—Effective Army — be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to sanction scholarships in time to Scheduled Castes and Backward Communities Students

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to check rising prices of food-grains

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to develop sericulture industry in the Andhra State through Central Silk Board

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Consumer Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to expand village and cottage industries in the country

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Consumer Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to supply free community radio sets to villages

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Community Development Projects and National Extension Service be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to book Income Tax evasions by merchants effectively.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax and Estate Duty be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to open sufficient number of fair price shops to check the rising prices of the foodgrains and to make available the grains to poor people at reasonable prices

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to train sufficient number of personnel to cater to the needs of the people in the villages

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Medical Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to give adequate funds to Andhra State for protected water supply and sanitary schemes in the villages

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to investigate possibilities for establishment of a steel plant in Bellary District of Mysore State where iron ore is available in plenty.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Heavy Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to implement effectively all the schemes for the upliftment of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward communities

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Miscellaneous Departments, and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to conduct free and fair elections in the country specially in Andhra State

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Law be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to sink tube wells in Andhra State.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Chairman: These cut motions are before the House.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Hardly anything left.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I have excluded cut motion No. 8 which I do not move. The hon. Minister of Communications has assured me to do the necessary things, and has asked me to pass on the information to him. He said he would look to the matter regarding the places where the telegraph and postal facilities are to be afforded. Therefore, I am not moving that cut motion.

[Shri Gadilingana Gowd]

I have made very clear in the cut motions themselves the object of my moving them. I want to be very brief. I only want to submit, as I have been submitting for the last several occasions when I spoke on the budget during the last four years, that most of the schemes of the Government cannot really benefit the people unless they are properly implemented. I am sorry to submit that the implementation of the schemes has not at all been effective and it has not at all been speedy. Large amounts are being wasted without any usefulness accruing to the community. I have several instances to quote, but I do not want to take the time of the House by quoting all of them, except three or four. Whenever I quote instances, I always do so with first-hand knowledge. I should not be misunderstood that I am quoting these instances to get any relief for me or for any personal favour.

The recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee have been accepted by the Government with a view to help the agriculturists in the interests of increased food production. I submit that the implementation of the recommendations is very bad. This help is being given to the agriculturists by forming large-scale co-operative societies, for which secretaries have been appointed at the cost of the Government. I am told that the co-operative societies have now no money to transact any business and the transactions in the society are not equal to the money that is being spent on the management. According to the Land Improvement Loans Act, loans are being given to agriculturists for improving their land. About 4½ years ago, I myself put in a petition for some loan for improving my land. After one year, I got an endorsement from the Collector saying that my loan application was misplaced and they wanted another application. The correspondence went on and after two years I was asked if I would accept a loan of Rs. 10,800, whereas I had asked for about Rs. 15,000 for

purchasing a tractor and for constructing a tank bund. As there was already 2½ years' delay, I thought I could get at least that Rs. 10,800 and utilise it for constructing the bund. Unfortunately, after one year's correspondence, again I was asked whether I would accept Rs. 5,000; this was after 4 years of my application. Then I wrote to the Government strongly saying that if it was not possible for the Government to give me Rs. 10,800, as they said earlier, my loan might be rejected. I have expressed it in strong words to impress upon the Government the necessity to see that the loan applications are not delayed for such a long time. It is now nearly 4½ years and I have not yet received any reply. I will not be surprised if I receive an endorsement saying that the loan is rejected taking my last sentence. The last sentence was put in only with a view to express my strong feelings against such a long delay.

As regards the co-operative societies, I have submitted to the Planning Committee that there should be an Act to govern these co-operative societies on an all-India basis. I made this suggestion as a result of my own experience that in certain States politics are being brought into the working of useful institutions like the co-operative societies. For instance, four years ago, I was the president of a certain co-operative credit society which was praised by the audit department as one of the good working societies in the whole of Bellary district. But on account of my contesting a Minister of that State, within 15 days I was served with a notice of supersession of the society. While the elections were going on, the society was superseded, the main ground for the supersession being that the society owed to the bank about Rs. 40,000. Under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, they can supersede the society for four years only and not beyond that. That society was kept under supersession for four years and the result

now is that out of Rs. 40,000, they have collected about Rs. 30,000 and they have spent about Rs. 11,000 from the share capital for managing the society; that is to say, 33 per cent of that amount has been spent. I had collected about Rs. 17,000 as share capital from the poor agriculturists—you know how difficult it is for poor agriculturists to pay that amount—and out of that, Rs. 11,000 have been spent.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): He contested a Congress Minister; that is a sin for which he has to pay heavily.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: Therefore, I submitted to the Planning Committee that they should request the Government to consider the possibilities of enacting an all-India Act for co-operative societies.

As regards tube-wells, I remember in 1955, the hon. Deputy Minister himself answered my question, saying that the technical committee would visit Adhra State in the latter half of 1956 and explore the possibility of sinking tube-wells. I am now told that no action has yet been taken. I request the Minister kindly to inform the House whether that technical committee has visited Andhra and examined the possibility of sinking tube-wells in that State.

Coming to the weaver's societies, last year about Rs. 10 crores were allotted and about Rs. 7.8 crores were spent for the benefit of the handloom weavers. Most of the amount meant for distributing to the weavers is being spent for the superfluous establishment, but even then, there have been enormous delays in the disbursement of money. In a certain society, I myself know that it took three years for me to get the loans for the weavers. I request the Government to see that most of the applications are disposed of within a certain time, 15 days or one month, whichever time Government think it necessary to take.

Similarly, in the community projects administration also, a lot of money is being wasted. Of course,

something is being done, I know. I represented to the present hon. Minister for Community Projects Administration, who is now here—he was then only an Administrator—how there have been delays of years. He was not in a position to do anything. He expressed his inability to do anything. Some people in the community project area of Alur wanted some repairs to be carried out in the *vakranais*, where drinking water is being stored in black cotton soil, because of the scarcity of water. I moved the block committee—I was a member of several of these committees—and a resolution was passed. I also moved the district committee and a resolution was passed there also. I told the Block Development Officer several times in person, but no action was taken. I represented to the Collector and still no action was taken. I wrote to the administration concerned. I even went personally and explained how there has been delay.

The reply that I have so far got from the Ministry here is that the matter has been referred to the Andhra State authorities and the reply will be given by them. Such replies are being received every six or seven months. That is the position as regards the community projects. When I asked the Block Development Officer why he has not replied, he tells me, the authorities have asked me not to reply, what can I do. The State authorities think that the M.P.s. have nothing to do with the State. When we make our representations to the Centre, the authorities here say that all our schemes should come from the State Governments. I have not been able to understand the position of the members of Parliament.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That is exactly our trouble too.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I quite see that. That is how I feel over the actualities of the situation.

Shri Nambiar: It is the close preserve of the Congress organisation. How can you and I know that?

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: As regards the elections, since I have been defeated, I do not want to mention many of the corrupt practices that were adopted by the Congress party in my State. I would only give one or two instances. I submit, a rule has been laid down by the Government that nobody should spend more than Rs. 25,000. Of course, it has been clearly stated that no carting arrangement should be made to the voters from the village to the polling station. I was strictly adhering to that principle. My opponent of the Congress used 30 lorries or 40 lorries for bringing the voters to the polling stations. As a matter of fact, even if I thought of doing it, I do not have the money for making these arrangements. If the Congress party which is the ruling party were to violate the law thus, how do you expect the people to learn from us? I submit, the Chief Minister of our State comes to my constituency, to my surprise, and offers contracts. As a matter of fact, you may know that in my State the Legislative Council is going to be formed shortly. My best friends were offered M.L.Cs. places. One of my friends tells me, don't you want me to be an M.L.C. here, after all, if the other candidate were to get the 2000 votes in my *firka*, it may not matter much for you. This is the way in which one of my friends was talking to me. Such things should not be done in the elections. I want to be very frank, because I am leaving the House. I do not see such low level things here. I am convinced that most of these schemes will be really useful and I would appeal to the Government to try its best to implement these schemes speedily and also set up a machinery for that, if necessary.

As regards the Scheduled Castes, under one of the schemes house sites are to be given free to them. In certain villages, house sites have been given. But, they have no money to construct houses. When the Government are giving the sites, they must

also make arrangements for the raising of funds for the construction of the houses. I would suggest to the Government that these sites may be allowed to be mortgaged to the Co-operative house building societies and funds raised for construction of the houses. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies tells me that unless the revenue authorities allow these Harijans to transfer the sites allotted to them and the house to the society, he cannot allow the Co-operative house building societies to be registered. When I asked the Collector, the Collector said, according to the rules, I can only assign the sites on the condition that they would not be mortgaged to anybody. The result is, the site is there and nobody takes any action. I have also written to the Government. I do not know what orders they are going to pass. I think in some cases, commonsense has also to be used and there has to be discretion. What is the use of giving a site? They have no money. When they want to borrow money from the co-operative societies, the Registrar says that he cannot register a society unless the Collector says that the site can be transferred to the Co-operative society. The Collector says that the Government orders are that he can assign only on the condition that the site is not mortgaged or sold to anybody. What has to be done? I therefore suggest to the Government that the Harijans should at least be allowed to mortgage these sites and houses to the Co-operative house building societies.

Again, another difficulty comes. Supposing the borrower does not pay the amount. It has to be auctioned. Who is to purchase? All these things have got to be minutely examined.

Government have been pleased to open fair price shops in most of the places. I suggest that there should be more fair price shops with a view to check soaring prices of foodgrains. In 1955, the hon. Finance Minister invited the Members of Parliament to intimate to him if there had been any cases of evasion of income-tax.

Some of us have suggested names also. I do not know what action has been taken. Of course, the letter has been acknowledged. I should be very glad if the letters are answered. The Arms Act is being administered by the State Government. The police authorities threaten the man who possesses a licence for a revolver or a gun or rifle; he asks some money and if the man were to refuse, immediately they write for cancellation of the licence. The responsibility for the administration of the Act lies with the Central Government and the State Government act only as the agents of the Central Government. In a certain case, it happened like that. One Inspector demanded a sum of Rs. 500 from a big gentleman, who owns 5000 acres of land. He declared to give. On some grounds, his licence was recommended to be cancelled. That gentleman wrote to me. I went and had a talk with the Collector and also wrote to him. I requested the Collector to investigate the case as regards the reasons why the police authorities recommended cancellation of the licence. The matter was pending for three years and after three years, I got a reply to my letter saying that the licence is cancelled without giving any reasons therefor. I request that the authorities may be asked to give specific reasons. The Collectors and District Magistrates who are entrusted with this power must be asked to personally investigate into the reasons before taking such a drastic action.

In the Education Ministry, scholarships are given to the backward class students. The other day, the hon. Minister was kind enough to tell me that, he did not answer my supplementary question saying that the question did not relate to scholarships in the country, but it related only to scholarships abroad. This year, I was told that there was a shortage of Rs. 33 lakhs and therefore even applications for renewal of scholarships were not dealt with till, I think, December. I was told that no

orders have yet been passed. I have been receiving letters saying that no scholarships have yet been renewed for this year though the year is ending in three or four days. On account of this, some of the students staying in the hostels have been expelled. I request the Ministry to see that there is no such delay at least in the future.

I have been in the Committee of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. I know that cheap radio sets are being supplied at a cost of Rs. 160 for community hearing.

Shri Nambiar: But the Minister of Information and Broadcasting is not here.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: But the Finance Minister has taken the responsibility on his behalf.

Whenever I toured the villages, I used to tell the people that the Central Government were giving radio sets for community listening at a nominal cost of Rs. 150 or Rs. 160 and that the people in the villages could make use of them. But, here again, it is the State Governments which are the agents for the distribution of these sets. Though the Central Government charge from them only about Rs. 150 to 160, yet, I am told, the State Governments are demanding a sum of Rs. 300 or Rs. 350 from these people, the result being that most of these villages are not in a position to pay the amount, and consequently, they are not able to make use of the concession that the Central Government have been kind enough to make. I would request that the State Governments may be instructed to ask for not more than what they have to pay. I was told by the Minister at the meeting of the consultative committee that the State Governments might even give these sets at a further concessional rate. They may meet 50 per cent of the amount, that is, Rs. 75 out of the Rs. 150 which is the cost of a set. If that is done, the people in the villages would certainly be benefited,

[Shri Gadilingana Gowd]

and they would be in a position to hear news relating to the schemes for community uplift.

Now, I come to cottage industries. I was very much enthusiastic about an intensive area scheme for cottage industries being introduced in my village. I wrote to the Production Minister in this connection, and had also made a personal request to him saying that I would take some interest and see that these schemes would work properly. Mine is a village with a population of about five thousand, and as such, it is neither a big town nor a village. The Production Minister wrote to me saying that he would correspond with the Cottage Industries Board at Bombay and then write to me. After about a year's correspondence, I have been told that owing to the shortage of technical personnel for working these intensive area schemes, it has not been possible to introduce that scheme. I would request the Production Minister once again to see that the scheme may be introduced wherever possible, and wherever there are people who would like to take interest in its working.

Shri Nambiar: I would like to submit that the prices of foodstuffs are soaring up in all parts, especially in Madras and Tiruchirapalli. I would request the Minister to see that some steps are taken to reduce the rise in prices.

The Deputy Minister of Food (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): What is the present price?

Shri Nambiar: The present price is Rs. 1-2-0 per Madras seer.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is As. 13.

Shri Nambiar: Perhaps, the Deputy Minister may not be eating much of rice now in Delhi; he may be eating *atta*, and, therefore, he may not know the price.

Anyhow, it is a very serious situation in the south. Formerly, we used

to have fair price shops, though not in adequate numbers, and they met our needs to a certain extent. But now, even they have been discontinued. So, the situation is a very serious one. In spite of the bumper crops that we had in Tanjore and Nellore districts, the rice and paddy have not yet come to the market. Perhaps, there may be some reason for it. The Minister may kindly look into it and see that something is done to improve the condition of the poorer sections of the people in my part of the country.

So far as the State Government are concerned, they take recourse to a policy which more or less supports the land-owners. Those persons are interested in getting more money for their crops. The State Government generally support those people. And we know that the Madras Government are very much interested in the wellbeing of the rich *mirasdars* of the Tanjore district, rather than in that of the poorer sections in the urban areas. So, unless the Central Government interfere, the situation may not improve. Therefore, I would appeal to the Minister to intervene and do something in this regard.

Mr. Chairman: The Finance Minister.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not know if my hon. friends want any particular Minister to answer points relating to his Ministry. The Minister of Information and Broadcasting is here, and he can deal with points relating to his Ministry. I shall deal with the general points.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): There was only one point raised regarding my Ministry, and that was regarding the question of political broadcasts during election times on the radio. As for the point made by Shri Kamath, I am afraid I entirely disagree with his opinions and also his arguments. I have made a very full statement on the floor of the House

regarding this question. In that, I had pointed out the various practices prevailing in the various countries, which are not at all similar. When I talk of various countries, I talk of democratic countries, not of countries which profess the other regime.

I had pointed out that the practices differed very considerably, and varied according to the conditions in those countries. It is not true, as Shri Kamath maintained, that certain democratic countries allow political broadcasts. There are democratic countries, like for instance, France or Switzerland, which do not allow political controversies on the radio. As far as elections are concerned, there also, there is a great difference in every country.

What I had pointed out was that our conditions are very peculiar. We have twelve to fourteen languages. We have got twenty-six broadcasting stations. And to devise a way or a formula to give equitable time to political parties will not be possible, as there will be a great deal of controversy that injustice has been done to this party or to that party; and over and above this, it will take up a lot of time on the radio, more especially in the regional stations and the smaller stations. We had proposed making an experiment to start political broadcasting on a restricted scale. When I made that statement, I had expressly said that this was an experiment and that we would watch the reaction. But the reaction has not been favourable. In fact, it has confirmed my opinion that it would not be worth the while to have political broadcasts during elections on our radio, because to devise an equitable way of allowing all parties is next to insoluble. Whatever Government do will be criticised as favouring the ruling party or as against a particular party.

I may point out here that in countries where the radio is controlled by Government or is under a corporation as in Great Britain, the practices that

prevail give an obvious and a very clear advantage to Government. For example, in the BBC, the Government has the right of replying to whatever the Opposition has said against it. First, the Opposition begins and then Government replies. In countries like France, the number of minutes that are given to political parties is ruled by the number of candidates that they put up. In other countries, it is decided on the basis of the number of votes that they poll, and in countries like Switzerland, they consider that this raises too much of controversy, and, therefore, they do not allow any political broadcast during elections. So, everything is controlled by local conditions.

Here, though I personally feel that it would be good, if we can on a restricted scale allow the views of political parties to be expressed on the radio, the practical problems are insurmountable or very difficult. Even now I would not mind if some solution is arrived at to allow such broadcasts on a restricted scale. As I said, it is not possible to think of allowing them on an all-India scale in all the languages for all the parties. That would be practically impossible. For the present the position is that the political parties have rejected the Government's offer as inadequate—some as unjust, others as unfair etc. I do not think that as things prevail today, it would be desirable to think of this question for the time being. As long as the different political parties are not inclined to come to a reasonable solution of this question, it would not be possible, and I think it would be better to keep the radio away from election broadcasting. That is what I have to say regarding this question.

15 hrs.

Shri Kamath naturally raised the general question of broadcasting also. It will take too much time for me to reply to that, but I might draw his attention to the fact that this question was raised in at least four different budget debates during the last five years. Of course, he has the

[Dr. Keskar]

right to raise the point again and we have the right to reply to that also, but we have discussed this, and I have also pointed out that Government feel after due consideration that it is not possible to run broadcasting in a way which can be considered to be, in his view, independent. The arguments and points are too many and too numerous to be enumerated here. The Budget is again coming up before the House. We will have plenty of time to discuss it and I will certainly put forth again and reiterate all the points that have been put forward.

The last point which had been raised is regarding the old complaint that more time is taken by or rather practically all the time is given to Government speeches. I might draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that in a democracy, of which he is so fond, the terms Government and Parliament are not the same though the Government might be formed by a party, just as, when a Member is elected he represents also those who have voted against him, he does not represent only those who have elected him. In exactly the same way, if Ministers or the Government put forth a policy, it is not the policy of a party, it is the policy which is accepted by the whole House, and it is the practice in all democratic countries to consider it as such.

As far as the question of giving news of speeches in Parliament or in public is concerned, the AIR is put in a very difficult position because it has to function to some extent as a newspaper and to some extent as an organ which is controlled by Government. So it has a difficult choice, but generally speaking, the news service tries to pick up news on as impartial a basis as possible. Many times accusations have been made in a very vague and general way and twice on the floor of the House I had pointed out by bringing for example fifteen days' news broadcasts and trying to

show how much time had been given to Government and how much to the Opposition or to non-Government speakers. In my opinion, the news is impartial and the objective of any news broadcast is to make it gives real news and at the same time try to give as much time to various items as possible. I think they try to do it in the best manner possible.

It is possible sometimes that speeches delivered by certain non-governmental persons might not be considered by the newspapers or by the AIR news service as sufficiently interesting to be given. It is also possible that in exceptional cases the news service ought to have given a particular item, but these are exceptional cases. Generally speaking I am quite satisfied that the service is impartial and fair.

There was another point raised regarding community sets in the villages. I might make the position clear. The community sets are not installed by the Government of India. That is a service which is maintained and operated by the State Governments. We only help them. We pay fifty per cent. of the price of the set. We have standardised a very good and reliable community set which we get manufactured in large numbers so that the price is cheap, and we distribute it by agreement to the State Governments at fifty per cent. of the price. We try to see also that the maintenance of the set is done on some organised basis so that the money that has been spent on the set is justified. We really have not much to do beyond that. Of course, we do desire that community listening should expand in the country as far as possible and become as intensive as possible, and it is for that end that the community set distributed by the Central Government has been organised.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Shri Gadilingana Gowd had given notice of lots of cut motions but he touched only a few

points so far as my Ministry is concerned. One point he made was about the working of the co-operatives. I am afraid most of the things that he spoke about were of a personal nature. He had certain difficulties with his Government, with the societies and so on. I am afraid it is not possible for me to give him any relief or give him any assurance because the co-operative departments are State subjects and they are dealt with in the States and by the State Governments. Whether a particular society has been given money or not, whether the advances given to Shri Gadilingana Gowd were adequate or not, that he asked for Rs. 50,000 whereas he was given only Rs. 10,000—these are all things which are beyond my Ministry's purview and I am afraid he must seek his relief elsewhere.

So far as his suggestion about an all-India Co-operative Act is concerned, there is provision and I had myself recently moved an amendment to the existing Act so as to enable a society registered in one State to operate in other States also. I do not know what else he wants. In any case he did not make his meaning so clear as to make it possible for me to say whether a new enactment is necessary or not.

The last point to which I would like to reply is about tube-wells. He complained that the team that should have specifically decided upon the spots where these exploratory tube-wells were to be dug did not arrive and no work had been begun. It will be in December of this year that a team for exploratory tube-wells—25 in number which have been allotted to Andhra—will begin its work and they are expected to finish the work by June next year. So, I would like to assure him that the work is being done in other places and as soon as those machines which are working in other States are free, they would be sent to Andhra Pradesh. The exploratory project started first in the Narmada basin in January, 1955 with

only one of the units with five drilling rigs. Three more units have since been set up, and all these four are now working in Rajasthan, Saurashtra, the Purna basin of Bombay State and the Vriddachalam area of Madras. The exploratory work in Andhra Pradesh according to present schedule is expected to start in December 1957 and end in May 1958. This programme is implemented departmentally by the Government of India. The cost of exploration is borne wholly by the Government, and if we succeed in digging proper tube wells and it yields about 20,000 gallons at 20 feet depression per hour, it will be regarded as successful, and the cost is then considered as a loan to the State Government to be recovered in 15 annual instalments.

That is the scheme. Of course, the possibilities of successful tube-wells in Andhra Pradesh appear to be somewhat remote according to the Geological Survey report that we have. But if we do succeed, then it is the intention of Government to take up larger schemes of tube-wells.

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I am going to reply to a point of general policy raised by my hon. friend, Shri Kamath. He suggested that the results of elections so far as the Bombay State is concerned are of such a nature that Government must immediately take the matter in hand and reverse what has been done.

Shri Kamath: I said 'reconsider'.

Shri Datar: They should reconsider the matter so far as reorganisation is concerned. May I point out to my hon. friend that all the results have not yet been declared and secondly, the results, to the extent that they are out, are not so conclusive on the point that he has in view as he makes it out to be?

Now, there were in the field two associations or Samitis—the Maha Gujarat Samiti and the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti. So far as these two Samities were concerned. They

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themselves did not set up any candidate, but they supported or sponsored candidates set up by other associations. The other associations were of either the Communist Party or the Jana Sangh or even the Scheduled Castes Federation. In this respect, it is highly interesting and amusing to note that the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti and the Maha Gujarat Samity have supported candidates belonging to all the parties. I find the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti or the Maha Gujarat Samity supporting Communist candidates in certain places, Scheduled Caste candidates in other places and PSP candidates in some other places.

Shri Nambiar: All these parties support the demand for a Samyukta Maharashtra. That is the logic of it. *(Interruptions)*.

Shri Datar: Let me proceed. So far as these parties are concerned, they have a certain ideology. When a party has set up certain candidates, that party also, on the basis of its own ideology, is entitled to a share in the credit or some success. If, for example, the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti or the Maha Gujarat Samity has supported them, then it cannot claim the whole success to itself. Secondly, the further interesting point that has to be noted is...

Dr. Rama Rao: Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti or the Maha Gujarat Samiti?

Shri Datar: These two Samitis did not set up any candidates, but sponsored candidates set up by other organisations. That should be very clearly understood.

Dr. Rama Rao: All the parties were united on the issue of Samyukta Maharashtra. The hon. Minister is misrepresenting.

An Hon. Member: Janata Party is there.

Shri Datar: Janata Party is separate.

So far as this demand is concerned, if Maha Gujarat is wanted as a separate State, the demand should be voiced not only by the population in Gujarat so called, but also by Saurashtra and Kutch as well. Similarly, if Samyukta Maharashtra is required, it ought to be required not only by the Maharashtra portion of the former Bombay State but by Vidarbha and the Marathwada areas as well.

I have got here an analysis of the party position which would show that what my hon. friend, Shri Kamath, has stated is not completely valid. Take, for example, the demand for Maha Gujarat. So far as the figures are concerned, out of 126 seats in respect of which results have been declared, 94 are the seats which have been captured by the Congress. In Kutch, we have won all the 5 seats. In Saurashtra, we have won 35 out of 36 seats. This should be understood. *(Interruptions)*.

Mr. Chairman: Frequent interruptions do not help the House to understand what is going on.

Shri Datar: If Maha Gujarat is required, it must be required by all these three areas put together. So far as these two areas are concerned, they are not supporting the Maha Gujarat claim at all.

Then take the demand for Samyukta Maharashtra. So far as Vidarbha is concerned, out of 62 seats in respect of which results have been declared, 54 have been won by the Congress. Out of 42 seats from Marathwada, 35 have already been won by Congress. So far as Maharashtra proper is concerned, it will be found that they are won not by one party but all the different parties together. Taking Samyukta Maharashtra together, you will find that out of 236 seats, 120 seats have been captured by the Congress. This is more than half.

Under these circumstances, I fail to understand how my hon. friend's contention is valid that so far as the demand for Samyukta Maharashtra or

Maha Gujarat is concerned, there has been solid support. The solid support is not there at all.

Shri Kamath: What about votes?

Shri Datar: Even in respect of votes, it will be found that the Congress has got 72 lakh votes, the PSP secured 12 lakh votes and others have secured only little. So far as Independents are concerned, naturally they are independent; they are independent of any policy and, therefore, it is very difficult to base any conclusions on their success.

I would point out that in some areas, in some districts in the former Maharashtra area of Bombay State and in a few areas in Gujarat, there was an appeal to emotional frenzy which should be understood very clearly. That emotional frenzy was purposely raised and it was exploited and, therefore, the Congress Party has lost some seats. That does not mean that the case is absolutely conclusive and that two new States should be formed out of the bi-lingual State of Bombay.

Lastly, is there any agreement so far as Maha Gujarat and Samyukta Maharashtra are concerned? Are they prepared to come to an agreement so far as Bombay is concerned? They are agreed only so far as opposition to the Congress is concerned. This at best would show that there was some discontent or dissatisfaction in certain parts of Bombay State. It is not conclusive at all. Therefore, it would naturally be wrong to suppose that merely because in some districts there were some reverses, there is a general feeling for the revision of the reorganisation that was done after full consideration of nearly two years.

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): I would like to reply to a small point that has been raised with regard to scholarships to the Scheduled Caste and backward community students. My hon. friend, Shri Gadilingana Gowd, pointed out that there had been delay in the payment of scholarships. If the correct position is known to the House, they

will have all appreciation for the way in which this matter has been handled by the Ministry rather than criticism to offer. We are not handling a few hundreds of applications. The total number of applications handled by the Ministry was 70,239. A budget provision of Rs. 1,50,00,000 was made in the year 1956-57. During the course of the year, it was realised that the amount which was allotted was rather inadequate. Therefore, we approached the Finance Ministry, and by the end of January, a sum of Rs. 36.5 was made available.

Now, I should like to point out that in spite of the fact that some amount was made available late in the year, out of 25,031 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students who were selected for scholarships, only 19,000 were sanctioned scholarships by the end of October 1956. The remaining 6,000 candidates could not be selected as their applications were incomplete. Hon. Members sometimes do not realise that this delay is due to the fact that applications are not submitted properly by the students and by the authorities concerned. This causes considerable delay.

As regards other backward classes, I must admit there has been certain delay. The delay was more due to the late sanctioning of the additional funds than any inefficiency on the part of the Ministry. Additional funds were sanctioned only in the month of January, as I said just now. Even so, scholarships have been sanctioned by now for all the other backward class selected candidates.

I might also point out that the amount of scholarship in respect of about 30,000 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and other Backward Classes students have so far been sent to the heads of the institutions. The payment in respect of the remaining about 6,000 students will be made very shortly. In order that the students might not be inconvenienced, we placed ad hoc amounts at the disposal of the institutions. During the course of the year, Rs. 23 lakhs were placed

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at the disposal of about 1,400 institutions in the months of April and May 1956 for disbursement during the first 4 months of the academic session. This amount was, of course, adjusted later during the course of the year.

The present position is that all eligible—fresh as well as renewal—applications of candidates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes promoted to the next higher class after passing the last annual examinations have been granted and they have been awarded scholarships. Amongst other Backward classes, fresh candidates—men candidates securing first class or 60 per cent. marks and above in the Matriculation and Intermediate examinations or 50 per cent. and above in the degree examinations and women candidates securing 5 per cent. less marks have been awarded scholarships. This is a record about which the Ministry can take pride. We are very happy that we have done this work and done it efficiently. If there was any delay, it was not due to any inefficiency on the part of the Ministry but due to the late sanction of funds because the number of applications increased considerably during the course of the year and partly due to the fact that the applications which were submitted were rather incomplete and so there is no reason for any criticism on this point.

Shri Nambiar: One clarification, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: I may just inform the hon. Education Minister that I personally know of a case where the head of the institution refused to accept the ad hoc amount and so the students suffered. It is for the Ministry to look....

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already said that if there is any individual case in which delay has occurred, I am prepared to look into it and take necessary action.

Mr. Chairman: What I want to say is this. I know personally a case where the head of the institution

refused to accept the offer from the Ministry of the ad hoc amount for distribution on an ad hoc basis for the first 4 months, which was the practice adopted by the Ministry last year. So, I hope the Ministry will try to impress upon such heads of institutions the necessity to accept this little trouble for the good of the students.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I will look into that case.

Shri Nambiar: The calification which I want is this. The hon. Minister just now said that those applicants who had obtained 50 per cent. marks or above have been given scholarships. But, I think this 50 per cent. is not applicable to the Madras State. We had trouble on that. We wanted that 50 per cent. should be universal and there should be no discrimination against Madras. I want to know whether the Minister has looked into that and I also want to know whether Madras has also fallen into that group.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There is no discrimination with regard to State and State. It is a general rule that would apply all over India.

Mr. Chairman: This may be considered by the Scholarship Board.

Shri Deogam (Chaibassa—Reservé—Sch. Tribes): May I bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that only today I received a letter from the Secretary of the Scholarship Board that the scholarship money was sent by him on 16th January, 1957 to the Calcutta University but the student in the Calcutta University, a very poor student, has not received the money as yet.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: If there are any such individual cases, the hon. Member may kindly bring them to my notice and I promise to look into that.

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): I would like to say a few words in reply to the cut motion moved by Shri Kamath, No. 18. In view of the

fact that only today we have concluded a rather long and pretty exhaustive debate on foreign affairs, I must say I felt a little surprised that Shri Kamath should have moved this particular cut motion. In fact, in his own amendment to the Prime Minister's motion, he made a reference to the Portuguese possessions in India. Several hon. Members spoke about the Goa question and as it was natural our Prime Minister also gave considerable attention to this problem in his speech. Possibly, Shri Kamath was busy polishing up the phraseology of his speech to come and he could not pay due attention to what the Prime Minister said. Therefore, with your permission I will quote the relevant lines from his speech.

"I will not refer to the broad approach to the problem which I believe is correct and should be pursued, but I do think that we should give the most careful consideration to the various other aspects of our policies relating to Goa. In fact, we are in the process of doing that. These elections had come and they rather came in the way—and other matters—but, I hope in the course of the next few weeks we shall be able to consult not only our own people who have been dealing with them but others too; I hope we should be able to consult hon. Members of the Opposition too in regard to these matters, and try to evolve courses of action which can be as effective as anything can be in the present circumstances."

In connection with the particular subject-matter of his cut motion, I may mention that the Portuguese Government had filed an application before the International Court of Justice at the Hague in regard to their rights of passage into the enclaves of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and the case is coming up for hearing on the 15th April. It is, therefore, very undesirable in public interest that any questions might be asked and answers given about this particular matter at this moment.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Sir, I rise to answer a few points regarding the food situation and the high prices of foodgrains. Year before last, there was a marked shortfall in the production of coarse grains. In addition to that there was a rise in the development expenditure in the country. There was also a rise in prices of foodgrains starting from July last year. With the rise in foodgrain prices the Government decided to start fair-price shops wherever the prices went up. We started this some time in July last year and up till now we have started nearly 20,000 shops all over the country.

Regarding the position of rice in the country, with the good harvest of this year, the prices started declining in December. In fact, there were Press reports from the Tanjore delta and other places that there was a steep fall in paddy prices in December. And, Government thought that they might have to come to the rescue of the agriculturists to protect them from low prices. This was only 4 months ago; and the Government decided to purchase at a fixed price if the prices go below that. Immediately, in January with the news appearing in the Press about our relationship with Pakistan, a sort of war psychology pervaded in the country and from January there is an upward tendency in prices. Today, the latest position is that the prices are steady.

In the field of wheat, the prices are coming down. If we see today's papers, we see, in the Hindustan Times or the Times of India, that with the coming in of the wheat harvest, the prices of wheat have started coming down. I am sure with this harvest the prices will be steady and there won't be anything to worry about regarding wheat.

Regarding rice, Government is prepared to start as many fair-price shops as are necessary. We are feeding almost all the big cities. You do not hear about the high prices from big cities like Bombay because we have got nearly 4,000 fair-price shops in Bombay and we are feeding the entire population of Bombay. So also in

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Delhi, 600 to 700 fair price shops were opened and we do not hear anything about high prices in Delhi because we supply the entire needs of Delhi. The same is the case with Calcutta. There were fair price shops opened there, and with the coming in of the harvest there was a decline in our fair price shops offtake, because in the open market people can get rice for Rs. 17 or Rs. 18 per maund. In Bangalore and very many other places, the entire demands of the people are met by Government. We get almost every day the price reports in respect of Tanjore. Shri Nambiar said that the price was Rs. 1-2-0 per Madras measure. At that price, it works out to about Rs. 26 or Rs. 28 per maund. That is, of course, the price for the good quality rice required by high income groups. Surely Shri Nambiar and I belong to the high income group and when we go to the shop, we want Rs. 1-2-0 variety rice. But the common man's rice can be got for 12 annas or 13 annas per Madras measure, which works out to about Rs. 18 per maund. If you see the Hindu or the Express paper reports yesterday from the South, rice in South India is being sold at about Rs. 18 or Rs. 19 per maund, which works out to about 12 annas or 13 annas per Madras measure. On our part we are carefully watching the situation and we are prepared to start, wherever there is need, fair price shops.

Regarding wheat, the prices have started declining, and I hope everything will be all right soon.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The hon. Minister stated that Government have opened fair price shops at Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta. We know that people at these places are very vocal and they will immediately put you in the wrong by publishing something in the newspapers. What have you done for the people who are living in small towns with a population of, say, 30,000? Have you opened any fair price shops at places having a population below 25,000?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We opened these shops here not because the people here are vocal. These cities draw their supplies from the rural parts, and if you feed the cities, the drain that these cities have on the rural parts will be eliminated. If the cities are fed here, the merchants from the cities will not go to the villages for purchase. If the merchants do not go to the villages, the foodgrains in the villages will remain in the villages and the people there will be able to have the grains at a lower price.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur Distt.—South): Even in the rural areas, the people today feel that the prices of grains are higher than those in the cities. What have you done to reduce the prices in the rural parts?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In the whole of U.P. and Punjab, and wherever there was destruction, they have started fair price shops. Year before last there was a great decline in agricultural prices, and people were getting things at a very low price at the cost of the agriculturist. But now, the people compare the present prices with that low price and say that the present prices are too high.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Some points were raised by Dr. Rama Rao in regard to the growing danger of foreign investments here. I would say that it is merely an angular vision. He thinks there is a danger; we think there is not. On the other hand, there is shortage of capital; there is shortage of foreign exchange; there is shortage of know-how; and we are encouraging foreign investments in this country. It is merely a question of taking a different view from our view. It may be that his view is the view of his party. But we do not think that there is any harm in foreign capital coming in so long as its entry is controlled. Therefore, it is a matter of opinion, and I do not propose to deal with it any more.

In regard to his cut motion regarding failure to cut down import of

luxury goods in spite of foreign exchange difficulties, he was good enough to tell us that he based his complaint on the imports during the six months April to September. As the hon. Member knows, from this half year onwards, we have cut it down severely. Again what he calls luxury goods are not luxury goods really. Some of these things have to be imported. Taking art silk yarns, we have a large number of handloom weavers in this country carrying on with the trade of art silk, and we have to supply the shortfall to some extent over and above what is produced in this country. It is an industry and it has got to be kept going. Motor car, he says, is a luxury item; we do not think it is. Actually, the luxurious motor car carries an import duty of about Rs. 3,000 per unit. Therefore, we have a check on private people going in for motor cars of that nature. The provision under oilmen's stores includes an item called hop. Surely it is not a luxury item. This is an important item needed in the bakery. All I can tell my hon. friend is that if there is any room for cutting down imports, we cut down, and he can rest assured that nothing that is really a luxury item or anything which can be avoided or substituted by something produced locally, is being imported.

My hon. friend then raised the question of oil exploration in Assam and tied it up with refinery. So far as refinery is concerned, it is the intention of the Government that the refinery should be in the public sector, maybe in participation with the Assam Oil Company. So far as the Assam Oil Company having a major participation is concerned, at the present moment, a decision has been taken and it cannot be revoked unless the whole scheme has fallen through. He suggests: why not take Soviet assistance because we need so many refineries here. For instance, the aid we get from Russia, which will materialise from 1958-59, is being earmarked for certain purposes. We have got a scheme for manufacture of heavy machine plants and equipment. It

may be that we need quite a large portion for that purpose. It is all a question of assigning priorities and utilising this particular amount for something which we cannot get externally. Probably we might have to go in for extra financial assistance in regard to refinery. These are matters of planning, where certain priorities are given, and wherever certain advantages are available, we will use those advantages. If not, we have to go and get some foreign capital. Again, the question comes in of angular vision in regard to foreign capital coming in; that is where the main divergence of opinion comes in between him and us.

My hon. friend mentioned about the inadequacy of shipyards. We realise it. In fact, we realise that even the present shipyard is not working to capacity. If it is possible to start a second shipyard and the Plan resources allow it, we will certainly do it. It all depends on the question of resources available.

The next question raised by my hon. friend is about the purchase of Boeing aircraft. It is a matter of value and judgment. The Air India International feel that if we are going to be in the field as operators of aircraft carrying international traffic, we must necessarily go in for these jets. Having made that decision, which the Government have approved, the next question that we have to face is how to get the foreign exchange necessary. I am happy to say that we have arranged to find practically the entire exchange necessary for this purchase, to the last dollar. Of course, it does cost much; it does mean expansion of our aerodromes etc. and unless we do it, the jet aircraft belonging to other countries which touch India cannot come here. These are the things and this is the price you have to pay for being civilised, for being a part of the world which is moving very fast. I do not think the basis on which my hon. friend has condemned the purchase of the Boeing aircraft is a correct one. You cannot operate international air services unless you are going to be modern. Otherwise you

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might as well withdraw from the field. Why should we then have the Air India International because it needs a lot of foreign exchange? Therefore, it is something like riding a tiger; you have got to go on; you cannot get down. It is a matter of Hobson's choice. Naturally with our own difficult position, it is not possible, but we will have to try to do it. Again, it is a matter of value and judgment.

Therefore, so far as the question of the purchase of the Boeing aircraft and incurring the incidental expenses is concerned, I think that the decision which has been taken is a decision which is inevitable.

Then I come to my hon. friend, Shri Kamath. He has got a capacity to raise ghosts—which are almost illimitable—and he has today raised the ghost of cotton. Cotton business is a thing which is not a matter of public interest. It was at that time a very serious matter because the prices were going awry. Then, it would have had serious repercussions on the consumption of cotton, on the price of cloth and so on. Action was taken at that time. The hon. Member raised a debate last year and I tried to answer to the best of my ability. He says the reply was not satisfactory. The obvious thing for him to do was to remove the Government because the Government gave an unsatisfactory reply. But, he used the other alternative of bringing it again and again. Now, he wants a satisfactory answer. If six months back, when my memory was fresh, I was not able to give him satisfaction, how can I give him satisfaction six months afterwards? He wants an enquiry. What is the public purpose? He has not brought out this public purpose. Then, he says that the newspapers have commented on it. I do not know whether they have. But I did see this. I saw one article written by an affected party being published in a number of newspapers. I was given to understand that certain newspapers levied a particular charge for publishing it

as an advertisement. The hon. Member, Shri Kamath, and I were both at one time asking the Government questions and embarrassing the Government. We depended upon the newspapers, whatever are published in them. What is the harm if this is published in newspapers in Madras, Bombay and elsewhere? It has got one source, one article written by one person and paid for. I think we may leave it at that. It is no matter of public policy and there is no use reopening it.

Then, there is this question of coinage. I agree with Shri Kamath that any change is bad; any change causes inconvenience.....

Shri Kamath: I did not say so.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: He has agreed that we have issued certain leaflets. We have issued certain instructions; we have publicised this matter to the extent it is possible. If he has said that publicity is not enough, that instead of putting out twenty lakhs of leaflets and seven lakhs of posters, let us say, we should have doubled the number, I could have understood it and confessed my guilt. Maybe that Shri Kamath was more in touch with the people than I am. Unfortunately he and I have been fighting the elections and we were both rubbing shoulders with our masters. He has not told me exactly where I am wrong. Of course, any change is bound to cause inconvenience. Won't there be confusion when you have the old and new coins? That is the question he asks. Can I say that on a particular day I will withdraw all the old coins and so the people should not have any transaction for three days? Can we say it? In fact, we are asking the banks to have a holiday on the 30th, 31st (a Sunday) and the 1st of April. There are many State Governments which said: "No, do not have it on the 30th but have it on the 1st and 2nd." The reason why we did not do so is this. Many people get their pay on the 1st. We cannot make a person wait for two days.

Maybe, he would not have the resources. We have to balance the conveniences. The States say: "We have to close our accounts on the 31st; you must give us one day more." Why not close it on the 29th? We have to take a decision which is against the wishes of certain States. The change has to be made; it has got the approval of the House.

Today, in the newspapers and magazines they write. They ask whether the decimal coinage is good or bad. It is an amazement; it is like a cross-word puzzle. People can write and say that the decimal coinage is bad. But what could I do? If my hon. friends had told me, I could have done something better. If people are illiterate, what should we do? Of course we have given the advertisement to people who are intelligent. At the same time, the common man is not so unintelligent as is often supposed. A child of four knows the difference between one coin and another. If somebody tells it that it is a rupee, it thinks that the rupee is more valuable than a paise. The value of the coinage is an innate thing. Whether a man has gone to the college or abroad or whether he does not know even the three R's, we depend upon the innate wisdom of the people. So far as money is concerned, they are absolutely alert and I am perfectly sure in my mind that very few people, an infinitesimal number if at all, are going to be cheated. Of course a dealer might cheat by various ways. He may say: 'I have no change'. When we are in a hurry to catch the train, the taxi-wala says that he has no change. It is a trick. We cannot hold out because we have to go and catch the train and the taxi-wala gets what he wants. That kind of a thing happens. I am perfectly sure in my mind that the villager is a little more intelligent than what we credit him with. He is not so foolish. When the villager can decide whether Mr. Kamath or I should come here or not.... (Interruptions.)

An Hon. Member: Don't rub shoulders.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am not. I know Shri Kamath is coming back. And what is the use of the House without Mr. Kamath?

Shri Kamath: You too should be here.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Unfortunately, my hon. friend has the advantage of being young and in the nature of things he will live longer. Sometime or the other, I must go because the hand of death will catch all.

Shri Kamath: All of us will go some day.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I can assure my hon. friend that his conscience may rest at peace. The average man will not lose anything by the change. In one week, the whole country will get settled to this new coinage. That concludes Mr. Kamath's objections to my Budget.

Then, I come to Shri Gadilingana Gowd's points. I am afraid I cannot create any enthusiasm because he cannot generate anything himself and he has gone. The points that he has raised have been answered by my hon. friend and there is nothing that I have to say to him. He gave us about twenty cut motions and he spoke of three. I do not think there is anything much to say. My hon. friend, I think the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, mentioned this thing. We are asking the House to give enough money for expenditure for sometime. The principles involved will have to be discussed again probably for three or four weeks, as the case may be. We will certainly do one thing. We will see that no serious departure is made from the existing practice unless we are prepared to take full responsibility for any change. Therefore, I shall request the House to give this vote on account for the Government to meet its expenditure until the new House meets and discusses the Budget.

Mr. Chairman: There are certain cut motions. Shall I put them all together?

Shri Kamath: All those that have been moved may be put together.

Mr. Chairman: I find that the cut motions Nos. 36 to 44, 17 to 21, 1 to 5, 9 to 11, 22 to 30 and 32 and 33 have been moved. I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Chairman: Now, I shall put all the Demands to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of the following heads of demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demands Nos. 1 to 44 and 46 to 151

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants on Account which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,92,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Agriculture'".

DEMAND NO. 2—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,26,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Forest'".

DEMAND NO. 3—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,72,94,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Agriculture'".

DEMAND NO. 4—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,15,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services'".

DEMAND NO. 5—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,63,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Agriculture'".

DEMAND NO. 6—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CONSUMER INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries'".

DEMAND NO. 7—CONSUMER INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,33,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Consumer Industries'".

DEMAND NO. 8—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics'".

DEMAND No. 9—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CONSUMER INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,97,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries'".

DEMAND No. 10—MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,40,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Communications'".

DEMAND No. 11—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,33,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department'".

DEMAND No. 12—METEOROLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,45,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Meteorology'".

DEMAND No. 13—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,86,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'".

DEMAND No. 14—AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,48,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Aviation'".

DEMAND No. 15—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,06,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Communications'".

DEMAND No. 16—MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Community Development'".

DEMAND No. 17—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,12,86,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service'".

DEMAND No. 18—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,78,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'".

**DEMAND NO. 19—DEFENCE SERVICES—
EFFECTIVE—ARMY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,82,62,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Services—Effective—Army'".

**DEMAND NO. 20—DEFENCE SERVICES—
EFFECTIVE—NAVY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,67,25,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Services—Effective—Navy'".

**DEMAND NO. 21—DEFENCE SERVICES
EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,08,98,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Services—Effective—Air Force'".

**DEMAND NO. 22—DEFENCE SERVICES
—NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,37,85,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Services—Non-Effective Charges'".

**DEMAND NO. 23—MINISTRY OF EDUCA-
TION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,63,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'".

DEMAND NO. 24—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Archaeology'".

**DEMAND NO. 25—OTHER SCIENTIFIC
DEPARTMENTS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Scientific Departments'".

DEMAND NO. 26—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,77,75,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Education'".

**DEMAND NO. 27—MISCELLANEOUS DE-
PARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,71,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Education'".

DEMAND NO. 28—TRIBAL AREAS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,42,51,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'".

DEMAND NO. 29—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,46,03,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'External Affairs'".

DEMAND No. 30—STATE OF PONDICHERY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,64,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'State of Pondicherry'".

DEMAND No. 31—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs'".

DEMAND No. 32—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,56,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'".

DEMAND No. 33—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,97,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Customs'".

DEMAND No. 34—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,09,94,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'".

DEMAND No. 35—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX AND ESTATE DUTY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect

of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax and Estate Duty'".

DEMAND No. 36—OPIMUM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,89,82,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Opium'".

DEMAND No. 37—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,47,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Stamps'".

DEMAND No. 38—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,88,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Audit'".

DEMAND No. 39—CURRENCY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,49,57,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Currency'".

DEMAND No. 40—MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,32,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Mint'".

DEMAND No. 41—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'".

DEMAND NO. 42—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'".

DEMAND NO. 43—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,60,21,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'".

DEMAND NO. 44—PLANNING COMMISSION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,59,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Planning Commission'".

DEMAND NO. 46—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,54,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments'".

DEMAND NO. 47—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Pre-Partition Payments'".

DEMAND NO. 48—MINISTRY OF FOOD

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,25,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Food'".

DEMAND NO. 49—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,70,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food'".

DEMAND NO. 50—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,47,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'".

DEMAND NO. 51—MEDICAL SERVICES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,61,74,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Medical Services'".

DEMAND NO. 52—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,82,35,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Public Health'".

DEMAND NO. 53—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,25,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges

during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Health'".

DEMAND NO. 54—MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,86,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Heavy Industries'".

DEMAND NO. 55—HEAVY INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,44,49,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Heavy Industries'".

DEMAND NO. 56—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,90,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Heavy Industries'".

DEMAND NO. 57—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'".

DEMAND NO. 58—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,23,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Cabinet'".

DEMAND NO. 59—ZONAL COUNCILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,88,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'".

DEMAND NO. 60—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,86,43,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Police'".

DEMAND NO. 61—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,54,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Census'".

DEMAND NO. 62—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'".

DEMAND NO. 63—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,92,34,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Delhi'".

DEMAND NO. 64—HIMACHAL PRADESH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,94,72,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'".

DEMAND No. 65—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,14,28,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'".

DEMAND No. 66—MANIPUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,47,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Manipur'".

DEMAND No. 67—TRIPURA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,28,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Tripura'".

DEMAND No. 68—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'".

DEMAND No. 69—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS, AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,90,74,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments, and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'".

DEMAND No. 70—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'".

DEMAND No. 71—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,29,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Broadcasting'".

DEMAND No. 72—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,60,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'".

DEMAND No. 73—MINISTRY OF IRON AND STEEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,71,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Iron and Steel'".

DEMAND No. 74—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,24,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'".

DEMAND No. 75—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'".

DEMAND No. 76—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'".

DEMAND No. 77—MINISTRY OF LABOUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,06,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour'".

DEMAND No. 78—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,93,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines'".

DEMAND No. 79—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,61,07,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour'".

DEMAND No. 80—MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,82,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'".

DEMAND No. 81—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'".

DEMAND No. 82—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF LAW.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,60,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Law'".

DEMAND No. 83—MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'".

DEMAND No. 84—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,69,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Survey of India'".

DEMAND No. 85—BOTANICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,45,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or

[Mr. Chairman]

towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'".

DEMAND No. 86—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,27,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'".

DEMAND No. 87—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,73,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Geological Survey'".

DEMAND No. 88—MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,26,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Mines'".

DEMAND No. 89—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,48,41,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Scientific Research'".

DEMAND No. 90—EXPLORATION OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas'".

DEMAND No. 91—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'".

DEMAND No. 92—MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,25,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Production'".

DEMAND No. 93—SALT AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,51,72,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Salt and Other Organisations of the Ministry of Production'".

DEMAND No. 94—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production'".

DEMAND No. 95—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,23,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or

towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'".

DEMAND NO. 96—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,37,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'".

DEMAND NO. 97—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,47,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport'".

DEMAND NO. 98—PORTS AND PILOTAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,32,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'".

DEMAND NO. 99—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,73,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'".

DEMAND NO. 100—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,78,41,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'".

DEMAND NO. 101—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,38,62,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'".

DEMAND NO. 102—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,07,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport'".

DEMAND NO. 103—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,34,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'".

DEMAND NO. 104—SUPPLIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Supplies'".

DEMAND NO. 105—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,61,05,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Civil Works'".

DEMAND No. 106—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,87,40,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'".

DEMAND No. 107—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'".

DEMAND No. 108—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,63,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'".

DEMAND No. 109—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,29,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research'".

DEMAND No. 110—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'".

DEMAND No. 111—LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,23,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'".

DEMAND No. 112—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under Lok Sabha'".

DEMAND No. 113—RAJYA SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,27,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'".

DEMAND No. 114—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Secretariat of Vice-President'".

DEMAND No. 115—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,63,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'".

DEMAND No. 116—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,08,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges

during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Agriculture'".

DEMAND No. 117—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CONSUMER INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,78,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries'".

DEMAND No. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,32,27,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs (not met from Revenue)'".

DEMAND No. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation'".

DEMAND No. 120—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,19,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Communications'".

DEMAND No. 121—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,79,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development'".

DEMAND No. 122—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,41,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'".

DEMAND No. 123—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,40,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education'".

DEMAND No. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs'".

DEMAND No. 125—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'".

DEMAND No. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'".

DEMAND No. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'".

DEMAND No. 128—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,73,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Commuted value of Pensions'".

DEMAND No. 129—PAYMENTS TO RETRENCHED PERSONNEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Payments to Retrenched Personnel'".

DEMAND No. 130—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,43,96,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'".

DEMAND No. 131—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,66,62,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'".

DEMAND No. 132—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,06,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'".

DEMAND No. 133—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,53,74,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food'".

DEMAND No. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,21,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health'".

DEMAND No. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,13,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of Ministry of Heavy Industries'".

DEMAND No. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 92,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'".

DEMAND No. 137—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,41,66,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Broadcasting'".

DEMAND No. 138—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRON AND STEEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,76,25,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Iron and Steel'".

DEMAND No. 139—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'".

DEMAND No. 140—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'".

DEMAND No. 141—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,26,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour'".

DEMAND No. 142—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,20,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'".

DEMAND No. 143—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,82,89,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production'".

DEMAND No. 144—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'".

DEMAND No. 145—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,22,92,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'".

DEMAND No. 146—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,04,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'".

DEMAND No. 147—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,47,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport'".

DEMAND No. 148—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,05,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'".

DEMAND No. 149—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BUILDINGS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,91,13,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings'".

DEMAND No. 150—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 89,90,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'".

DEMAND No. 151—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,75,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'".

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1957*

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move for leave to introduced a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of a part of the financial year 1957-58.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of a part of the financial year 1957-58."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I introduce** the Bill.

FINANCE BILL, 1957

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move:†

"That the Bill to continue for the financial year 1957-58 the existing rates of income-tax and super-tax, other than super-tax on companies for which provision is made in section 8 of the Finance (No. 3) Act, 1956, and the existing additional duties of customs and excise, and to provide for the continuance of certain commitments under the General

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary part II,—Section 2, dated 26-3-57 pp 25—34.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and discontinuance of the duty on salt for the said year, be taken into consideration."

In respect of this Bill I had spoken at the time I introduced the Budget, and I would only like to add that in this Bill Government are not making any changes in the existing tax structure in the next financial year. The object of the Bill is to ensure the levy of income-tax and super-tax and the additional duties of customs and excise for that year at the rates at which they are now being levied under the Finance Act, 1956, subject to the modification that the rates of super-tax on companies shall be as laid down in the Finance (No. 3) Act, 1956.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to continue for the financial year 1957-58 the existing rates of income-tax and super-tax, other than super-tax on companies for which provision is made in section 8 of the Finance (No. 3) Act, 1956, and the existing additional duties of customs and excise, and to provide for the continuance of certain commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and discontinuance of the duty on salt for the said year, be taken into consideration."

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): Sir, I do not want the Finance Bill to be passed without even a five minutes' speech on it. I just want to point out to the Minister the irresponsibility on the part of certain Ministries. I will quote the instance which the hon. Finance Minister himself gave the other day. It is good that the vigilance of the Finance Ministry brought to light a case in which another Ministry recommended a further loan of Rs. 20 lakhs to an institution which was worth only Rs. 14 lakhs or Rs. 16 lakhs. That institution had already borrowed about Rs. 44 lakhs and swallowed or wasted Rs. 30 lakhs out of it. It was worth only Rs. 14 lakhs

and a sister Ministry recommended a further loan of Rs. 20 lakhs. It is good that the Finance Ministry stopped it.

But I want to ask the Finance Minister what action the Government has taken against that sister Ministry or the Minister who recommended a further loan of Rs. 20 lakhs due to sheer irresponsibility. I think it is high time that the other Ministries or Ministers are taught a lesson in this matter of responsibility. Each Ministry cannot spend as it likes and expect the Finance Minister to be the only guardian of finances. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to follow it up and see that the Government takes a firm deterrent action on that particular Minister and the Ministry concerned.

T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I am very grateful to my hon. friend for having kept a watchful eye. I won't say that the Minister or the Ministry is to blame; the system is to blame. I am proposing to ask my colleagues in the other Ministries to co-operate in scrutinising the loan position in the various bodies to which we have given loans. I am thinking of asking for their co-operation when an officer, whom we propose to appoint, will scrutinise and find out the real position of all these loans. I think it is only fair that we do that and place before the Parliament what the actual position is. It may be that we can write off in many cases.

As I said the other day, what happens is that when we refuse a grant they ask for a loan. The only difficulty is that they do not understand one thing. The Government can take a decision and give grants. If finances are not available the Finance Ministry must find money. Once a loan is given the appropriate Ministry and the Finance Ministry should know if there are reasonable chances of the loan being returned. If there is no chance of the loan being returned it is taken as a grant. That is the principle going on for the last more than fifteen years, not yesterday

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

or today. Now I am trying to change it. I am very glad that the hon. Member caught the point and emphasised it. I wish hon. Members in this House do insist upon these things being reviewed from time to time and placed before the Parliament because, as I have said once before in September, the Finance Ministry is friendless, they are absolutely alone and, after all, the only persons before whom the Finance Minister can come and plead his case happens to be the Parliament, who are the ultimate guardians of expenditure in this country. I am sure with this new consciousness that is developing we will be able to check to some extent this question of loans. Of course, if Government wants to make a loan and are prepared to place it before the Parliament they can do it. It is not, therefore, because of any fault of a particular Minister or Ministry. It is the fault of the system and that we are trying to change. I hope I will be able to give some account of it to the Parliament, say, six months hence, by which time I will probably get some of these things scrutinised. I am perfectly sure that no Minister or Secretary wants to give a loan if he has the slightest inkling that the loan is not likely to be returned but we must make up our mind that a loan is a loan and it cannot be treated as a grant.

Once again, I am grateful to the hon. Member for having emphasised the point.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to continue for the financial year 1957-58 the existing rates of income-tax and super-tax, other than super-tax on companies for which provision is made in section 8 of the Finance (No. 3) Act, 1956, and the existing additional duties of customs and excise, and to provide for the continuance of certain commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the discontinuance of the duty

on salt for the said year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 to 6, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

RAILWAY BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION

Mr. Chairman: The House will now proceed with the General Discussion on the Railway Budget.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): Sir, I am sorry that the Minister for Railways is not here, perhaps he may be busy otherwise, but I am glad that the Finance Minister is present and I am sure he will certainly convey the points that I make here to the Railway Minister.

I am not going into a detailed examination of the performance of our Railways during the past one year at this stage, because that can better be done by the new House which would assemble shortly. My purpose here is to focus attention on certain aspects which are of a specific nature and urgent, namely, (1) the serious impediments on the expansion of Railways, (2) the negative policy towards labour which requires immediate revision and (3) a legitimate wage increase to compensate the loss to the railmen on account of higher prices.

It is true that the Railways are trying their utmost to get out of the situation created before and during the war and cope with the growing needs of a developing economy. The White Paper agrees that, even after

the completion of the First Plan period the rolling-stock position had not improved; on the contrary it has gone worse with regard to broad gauge locomotives and wagons though it is slightly better on the metre gauge, thanks to our past. Although we are still in heavy arrears with regard to broad gauge locomotives and wagons as well as metre gauge locomotives and wagons, still the White Paper claims that there has been general improvement in the operational efficiency during the Plan period. It is true that slight improvements in wagon movement and net ton-miles per wagon day are registered.

16 hrs.

But we should not lose sight of the new acquisition of 1,586 locomotives which is 18 per cent more than that existed before the Plan, at a very heavy cost. I leave it to the House to Judge whether we are justified in getting satisfied with the rate of progress with so much of acquisition. In the drive towards self-sufficiency in essential materials of stores, rolling-stock, etc. which was our professed objective in the first Plan, the railways could not do anything substantial than the establishment of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and the Integral Coach Factory at Parambur which, though they are very proud achievements, are two tiny wings to be able to meet our growing needs especially in the coming period of expanding economy during the Five Year Plan. We should not forget that the encouragement given to the indigenous production mainly of foreign concerns; though they will give us immediate results, may not help to improve the railways' own capacity in the long run. The railways must try to develop their own base as a part of its expansion. Here, we are faced with a serious obstacle, namely, the shortage of essential materials and foreign exchange. The view that a large rellotment for railways in the Plan and intensive procurement from abroad could solve the problem is, in my opinion, incorrect. This will

only lead to still more difficulties because of the increased cost of such materials and the shortage of foreign exchange at our disposal which we are direly in need of otherwise for industrialisation.

Only just now, the hon. Minister of Finance explained the difficulties due to shortage of foreign exchange. We cannot spend unduly for procuring materials from abroad for the railways alone, when we have a simultaneous plan for expansion of industries and particularly the heavy industries. Not only that our railways may not be able to improve but the whole Plan and whatever industrialisation we contemplate would get blocked. By following this policy we shall continue to be in the vicious circle not finding the way out, and as is admitted, we are again driven to the threshold of the World Bank for further loan. Every time we cannot be going to the World Bank or to the foreign countries with the beggar's bowl and ask for loans. No industrialisation, no expansion of key industries, could be proceeded with at the mercy of others. A way out other than going in for foreign loans has to be found out. This is my humble submission and in the White Paper nothing could be seen about what the Government are thinking in terms of finding a way out, other than going to the World Bank. If not, all our ambitions of railway expansion, its capacity to cope with the growing needs of the people, etc., will dash to pieces.

The remedy lies with us at home and not abroad. Besides securing the most essential materials—I use the words 'most essential', though in the White Paper, it is stated as 'essential materials'—for railways confining strictly to the foreign exchange resources available, we have to concentrate on utilising the old stocks already with us in India. The most essential things only can be imported from abroad at a cost which may be very high and we have to meet the cost from what little savings we have from the foreign exchange.

[Shri Nambiar]

After giving first priority to the heavy industries, which we are contemplating to build in this country, we must proceed to the next. Our success lies mainly in this. I have got a suggestion to place before the House which I think, I had placed before the House during the last budget session perhaps partly. But thanks to the carelessness or rather the different opinion that the hon. Minister and the members of the Board have, they have not considered it. Are we going to repair and use further the over-aged locomotives and wagons that we have? In the White Paper, it is said that 32.5 per cent of our locomotives are still over-aged. The same is the position in the metre-gauge. Are we in a position or can we further use the locomotives and the wagons at our disposal, though over-aged, by further repairs and maintenance? Are we prepared to forego the luxury travel experiments, air-conditioned coaches and the like? Above all, are we going to take the 11-lakh railwaymen into confidence and make them act in a manner that will unleash a tremendous labour enthusiasm which would enable the railways to work far better for several years more to come, than eating up the much-needed foreign exchange? These are the questions facing us.

Of course, the Railway Minister would say that the Railway Board has issued a pamphlet explaining as to what the targets and the proposals are for the second Five Year Plan. They have issued a pamphlet but that will not suffice. That will not solve the problem. The Railway officers, the members of the Railway Board and the Ministry will rush forward to answer this question and state that all that could be done has already been done. "The workshop capacities are being increased; the turn-outs are being hastened; the wagons are being chased and the maximum utilisation of the lines is being ensured" and what not. This is an oft-repeated

answer given to us again and again. In reality, the quality and quantity of repairs and maintenance have gone down. The relation with labour has deteriorated. There is nothing like labour enthusiasm existing at present. Perhaps the Deputy Minister may laugh at it, saying that the workers are very enthusiastic. What I say is, the workers are wage-earners and there they remain.

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): Your group of people may not be very enthusiastic.

Shri Nambiar: No. I have not got a group of people. My group consists of the 11-lakh railwaymen throughout the country and the workers of the country as a whole.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): No de-grouping?

Shri Nambiar: No de-grouping. Moreover, my party is now a party getting ready to form a Government in a State. We are not only agitators. We are going to shoulder responsibility in an important State in this country. Therefore, with all feelings of responsibility and with all sincerity, I appeal to the Government to accept the suggestions, I am making.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: You will have to prove that.

Shri Nambiar: The railways are running through Kerala and Kerala has got railways.

Shri B. S. Murthy: From agitators to hesitators.

Shri Nambiar: Officers might quote figures of speedy turn-outs from shops, but I can prove that the increase in serious accidents is due to bad works and poor maintenance. Otherwise, you cannot explain away the reason for accidents and accidents are ever on the increase. The hon. Deputy Minister happened to be the Chairman of the Accident Enquiry Committee, but he has not even

placed before the House his report. Perhaps he may not be responsible for that at present.

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: It was placed on the Table of the House during the last session. The hon. Member perhaps does not know it.

Shri Nambiar: No, Sir. If it has been placed, I stand corrected. Even then, it was done after repeated agitation perhaps at the end of the session, on the last day, at the last hour perhaps. I do not know. Anyway, that was as a result of continuous agitation.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): Go through the report.

Shri Nambiar: It is not that we have not got good modern workshops and talents. But the system which we follow is such that it is incapable of utilising our full capacity. Much depends upon how we deal with labour.

I may mention the name of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. I am sorry he is not here now. I may limit my criticism to him, with all respect to his personality. I may be permitted to say that he attempted to subvert the unity in the ranks of labour by setting up one section against the other and consciously pulling down the real mass unions by way of victimisation and raising the Communist bogey which is a very, very old bogey. Still, that bogey is raised. Railwaymen are being victimised, punished, transferred, removed from service, on the ground that a policeman has reported that someone of them has something to do with the Communist Party or a friend of someone is somewhere near the Communist Party. There are cases like that. I have sent several representations to the hon. Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. I begged of him not to be vindictive, but he continued to be so. When the High Court of Madras gave a decision that no railwayman should be punished for his opinion or

for his political affinity, the Railway Minister got the help of the Home Ministry and instead of removing the men concerned directly under the security rules, started removing them under article 311 of the Constitution by the orders of the President. This is the order: The President is satisfied that porter Kuppaswamy working in Dindigul—it may be another name—is acting against the interests and the security of the State and therefore, without giving any reason, he is removed from service. The President is so much pleased to remove a porter from service! Under article 311, to circumvent the order of the High Court, this is the way that the Home Ministry and the Railway Ministry adopt. I leave it to your imagination what sort of relation will exist between the railway labour and the Ministry sitting at the top in Delhi, if these things happen. I appealed to the hon. Minister and the Deputy Minister, but they never cared; they would not reconsider the question. It is not the case of one or two railwaymen; there are about 500 to 600 such men in India all over the country who have been removed from service. The fault was that in 1948 or 1949, a particular railwayman had some association with the communist party of India. Even today I ask the hon. Minister this question. If today a communist minister can rule in India, if Mr. E. M. Namboodiripad who has been elected as the leader of the communist party in Kerala can be the Chief Minister of a State in India, do you want to remove from service a railwayman who had some affiliation with the communist party some years back and make him suffer today? It is not a matter concerning one or two men. It is a matter of policy. If you want to kick the communists out, do so. You cannot have two contradictory policies against the same party. You cannot victimise the railwaymen or any servant of the Government for the reason that he has some affinity towards the communist party. The Government must change its policy; otherwise, there is no meaning in this. There is so much

[Shri Nambiar]

of contradiction and inconsistency in it.

I would submit that those cases which have been already decided may be reopened and the people who have been removed from service can be re-employed. My submission is that they may be re-employed, though they may not be reinstated.

Any bad and corrupt employee can take shelter under his favourite unions and leaders. We know that the hon. ex-Railway Minister had some connection with the INTUC here. They wanted to help only the INTUC unions; the INTUC unions had priority over the rest and any active worker or trade unionist who sided with the INTUC was benefited. Those who were not INTUC people were chased and punished and the bogey of communism was there to be resorted to by the Ministry. I charge the Railway Ministry; I may not be able to charge further on the floor of this House, but the people will certainly hear my voice throughout the country. We are not going to leave the matter here, because this sort of partiality can never be tolerated. Justice must be meted out to these men.

At present both the wings of the National Federation of Railwaymen are quarrelling among themselves and their agreement to bring in a united federation by the end of November 1956 has lapsed. There is no use in harping upon that again and again. The Railway Ministry should own responsibility for the situation, because it has given support to certain unions and a wing of the Federation, as against the rest. The best remedy lies in reversing this policy and asking the railwaymen themselves to choose their own leaders and unions by a ballot. That will set at rest the present controversy. This is an industry in which we have 11 lakhs of railwaymen spread over 34,000 miles. If these men are not given the right to choose

their own unions and leaders, democracy or whatever you may call it, is not there. The Government at the Centre, the Ministry or the Board, cannot dictate to the railwaymen in a particular zone, "We recognise only that union; if you want to join any union, you join that; you cannot join any other union." It is not correct on the part of the people sitting at Delhi to say so. Let the railwaymen decide which union and leaders they want; it is not the Ministry here who should decide it. Therefore, the Railway Ministry must reverse its policy and allow the railwaymen to choose their own leaders and unions through a ballot. Ballot is not uncommon in railways. Even for the election of staff councils, credit societies, works committees etc., they have a ballot. Ballots are taken during the working hours. Let such a ballot take place and let the railwaymen choose the union they want. Why should you dictate to them saying, this is the union in which all the workers should join. This policy must be changed, so that you may create confidence in the minds of 11 lakhs of railwaymen and make them feel that they are acting in a way that will do good to themselves as well as the country. That is what I mean by allowing the labour enthusiasm to come forward; that enthusiasm alone can solve the problem. No amount of foreign exchange or imports will save the railways; the only saving feature is 11 lakhs railwaymen and the materials available with us at home. That is the only way out.

Another point is with regard to the railwaymen's pay structure. Recently in January this year, there was an attempt by the hon. Minister to show some consideration to the railwaymen's long standing demands for increased wages. He called all the representatives of the unions and announced certain increases in a few higher posts of Class III employees. I am not going into the details, because it is known to everyone; it

appeared in the Press also. But it has created still more bitterness in the minds of labour, because Class IV employees as a class, forming more than 56 per cent, are left out completely, as against the promise given by the hon. Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, in a speech in Mysore. He said that the case of Class IV employees, who formed the bulk of the railwaymen, would be considered and they would be given chances of promotion further. If I am correct, he made a speech in Mysore a few months before his resignation. After his speech in Mysore, he resigned. The new Minister for Railways took charge and subsequently in January, just a few days prior to the actual date of polling, the new announcement came, in which the Class IV staff were completely left out.

4.18 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): On a point of order; there is no quorum.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I thought the point of order was for certain references of Mr. Nambiar.

Mr. Speaker: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

Shri Nambiar: The quorum bell at least has brought the Railway Minister. I am sorry he did not come earlier, but I am glad that at least the labour's wage-increase part of my speech may be heard by the Railway Minister. There was a promise of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri in Mysore a few months before his resignation that the case of the Class IV staff would be considered and they would be given chances of further promotion. But in the announcement of January, 1957, no mention of Class IV staff was made and they were completely kept out. There was not a pie of increase in wages in the form of pay or dearness allowance to Class IV employees, who form the bulk of the railwaymen, namely,

more than 56 per cent. What was attempted was, some sections of Class III employees were given chances of promotion which would give them an increase of pay ranging from Rs. 2 to 10 or so. A detailed analysis of this has shown me that there is nothing substantial in this. However, the question of increase in wages was not tackled. Nor did the Minister give a chance to these organisations which were invited, to give their opinion on the matter. They were only informed of the decisions that the Railways had already taken so that the Unions could either accept or reject them. That is the point. There was no chance for them to discuss the subject and give their opinion on the merits. I think that this was an attempt by the Ministry very cleverly evolved to disrupt the ranks of labour and set up one section against another. On the other hand, it worked as a boomerang against the ruling party. The railwaymen all over the country resented it and they said that something radical must be done in the railways.

An Hon. Member: Not all.

Shri Nambiar: Majority of them. Perhaps there may be one or two here or there who may be not affected by it. I know the hon. Railway Minister will have received information from all over the country, from workshop centres, from the lines, as to how they reacted to this announcement of January, 1957. He will certainly tell the true facts to the House. Recently, he has answered a question on the point and agreed that the Class IV employees have got a grievance and that he will consider the matter. This question of consideration has no meaning. This has been already under consideration for several years. I submit that the hon. Minister must take a decision as early as possible to give some wage increases in the form of pay or dearness allowance to Class IV employees soon. With regard to Class III also, the increment given or concession granted is very very small. They are also not satisfied. The position

[Shri Nambiar]

can be improved only by a flat rate of wage increase to the extent of say, 25 per cent or any amount that the Railway Minister can accept after consulting the Finance Ministry.

I submit that the finances of the Railways are sound enough to meet this demand. Let us see the White Paper and the figures that have been supplied. The railway revenue estimate for the coming year is put at Rs. 368·5 crores, an increase of Rs. 121·5 crores over the pre-plan year of 1950-51. This is not a small increase. The railway finances can bear the demand for increase in wages of the railwaymen. After all, what they demand is not so much that the railways could not bear. I for one would not recommend an undue or exorbitant demands, because I know that the financial resources of the country are such that we cannot allow every demand that they put up. With the funds available, we can give some more thought to this problem and we can allow an increase to the extent of 25 per cent. During these five years, the allocation to the Depreciation Reserve fund has been increased from Rs. 30 to Rs. 45 crores and the dividend to the general revenues has also been increased considerably. There is an increase of Rs. 121·50 crores in the revenue. When we make an increased allotment to the Depreciation reserve fund to the extent of Rs. 15 crores, and give many more crores to interest charges, I cannot understand why the poor railwaymen who earn this revenue are denied a square deal. If this is the socialistic pattern of society that we want to build, woe unto us. Such a society may not discharge the duties or responsibilities.....

An Hon. Member: God save us.

Shri Nambiar: God alone can save us. The Railway Minister may consider this matter.

Again, I submit on the question of labour policy, that this policy of divide and rule must be given up.

He has the personal experience of the Postal and Telegraph department. He was one of those who helped to bring about unity among the posts and telegraphs employees, to bring about a re-alignment. How did he achieve it? He achieved, it not by the dictation of the I.N.T.U.C. or the A.I.T.U.C. He achieved it by following the policy of allowing the posts and telegraphs workers to democratically elect their own union leaders. I would appeal to him to follow the same policy here in the railways. Let him start from below and allow the men to choose their union and their leaders. If he does so, irrespective of the fact that he is liked or disliked by the I.N.T.U.C. or the A.I.T.U.C., he will succeed. If he is carried away by emotions that the I.N.T.U.C. is the trade union which is supported by the ruling party and he wants to carry these people with them, no democratic trade unionism can be built in this country. I appeal to him to reconsider this issue.

With regard to divisionalisation, I have to submit that this has been introduced in those zones where it did not exist previously. The Southern Railway is one of such zones. My bitter experience is this. After the introduction of divisionalisation, much improvement has not been registered. Perhaps they may say that it is in the experimental stage. Today, the position is, each division is something like a miniature railway by itself. A Divisional Superintendent administers a whole department under him and the departments have got such a large area to cover that efficient administration is found to be difficult. I do not know about the experience that they have got in the divisionalised zones in other areas. In the Southern Railway, that has not succeeded. They may say that it is in the experimental stage, that the departments have been fused together and the papers have not gone to the correct persons, and it may take time. I have no hope because, the staff tells

me that the system has not worked well in the Southern Railway.

Lastly, I would like to refer to re-grouping. Re-grouping has been effected against so much of criticism and opposition. This re-grouping has not been a success. This was accepted by the ex-Railway Minister. But, he said that he cannot change it all of a sudden, especially in the midst of the Second Plan, and so we must wait for an opportunity. That was his idea. I submit that after the Second Plan, we will have the Third Plan and then the Fourth Plan. More Five Year Plans are coming. If we have to bring about a revision, we will have to do it soon. The Estimates Committee has recommended that the zones must be smaller units. Recently, the Commission or Tribunal which went into the question of freights structure has also recommended smaller units. The Corruption Enquiry Committee also recommended that there must be smaller units. Administrative experience has shown us that these big zones will not help us. Therefore, a review of re-grouping is essential so that we may bring about smaller units and better and efficient administrative control.

I do not want to go into the details of the accidents that occurred, particularly the one at Ariyalur because I had an occasion to discuss that previously and the hon. Minister has promised that he would do his best to see that the victims and their relatives are given due compensation. I would only request him to consider the question of the relationship of the administration and labour, of the authorities and labour on which depends the success of the Railways and the success of the Railways is the success of the Plan. Therefore, this is a vital issue and I hope the hon. Minister will dispassionately look into the question without prejudice. Particularly political prejudices must be cast off. I stress this point because we have been victims of such prejudice. That should not be allowed

to continue, and I hope things will improve.

This is all that I have to submit at this stage.

Shri Raghavachari (Panukonda): I only wish to stress one point, and that relates to the punctuality of trains.

It is unfortunate that in our part of the country, that is Guntakkal and round about, the trains never are known to come on time. I have put questions also. Out of 300 days it has been found to have come late on 260 days. Latterly the thing is further deteriorating and has become chronic, particularly between Bangalore and Guntakkal. Many a time the passengers miss the connecting trains at the junction, and they have to make their own arrangements, go to a wayside station by a bus or some other vehicle and then only catch the through train. It is happening almost every day between Guntakkal and Bangalore. It is unfortunate that such a state of affairs should continue, not for a few days but over years practically. Therefore I would stress this point without giving details as to how this has happened. Personally I myself had to take a motor vehicle to go and catch a through train at Bangalore once because the train came so late; more than once people have to go to Gooty or Tadpatri from Anantapur to catch the mail to Madras. This is the kind of thing that is going on almost every day. Therefore, I would stress the importance of looking into the matter and preventing this chronic unpunctuality on the railways.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Raghavachari may also present his report.

RULES COMMITTEE

NINTH REPORT

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): I beg to lay on the Table, under rule 306(2) of the Rules of Procedure, the Ninth Report of the Rules Committee.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: Before resuming the debate on the Railway Budget, I would like to make an announcement regarding the modification of the time allotted by the Business Advisory Committee. The Committee have recommended the following revised allocation of time:

1. General Discussion
(Railway Budget) : 3 hours
2. Demands for Grants
on Account (Railways) .. 2 hours.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): Why?

Mr. Speaker: There is no time. Only tomorrow and day after are left.

Shri Nambiar: It was five hours originally.

Mr. Speaker: But there are only two or three people.

The hon. Member has spoken for all.

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|---|-----------|
| 3. General Discussion
(Kerala Budget). | } 3 hours |
| 4. Demands for Grants
on Account (Kerala). | |
| 5. Prevention of Corruption
(Amendment) Bill
as passed by Rajya
Sabha. | 1 hour |

There is no more time available. Otherwise we will have to sit on the 29th and so on.

I take it that the House agrees with the revised allocation of time.

Hon. Members: Yes.

RAILWAY BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): I am glad the hon. Railway Minister is present here to listen to the speeches. Most of the points have been really covered by Shri Nambiar, but I join my voice with his. In the case of Communists Shri Nambiar has stated

that those in charge of the railway administration are chary of appointing those who had ever associated with Communists. Similarly, my complaint is that about 1,800 men are still waiting to be re-employed only because they at one time as boys were working in the R.S.S. I see absolutely no reason for this. I had some correspondence with the hon. Prime Minister, and he had agreed to look into it. Not only that. The Home Minister had issued an order that that should not stand in the way of the employment of those who were at any time working in the R.S.S. in their school days or even afterwards. What happens is this. They are in this difficulty. If they write in the beginning that they were at any time associated with the R.S.S. they are not even called for the interview. If they do not put it down and they are called for interview and then it is found that they were in the R.S.S. they are dismissed because they did not disclose it. Therefore, they are on the horns of a dilemma. Therefore, a rule must be made and the railway administration must be warned about this, that this discrimination between citizen and citizen in India should not be made simply on the ground that the man had been in any manner associated with the R.S.S.

Then there is this question of the punctuality of the trains to which attention has been drawn by Shri Raghavachari. I join my voice with his. Somehow or other it happens that in our railway administration the broad gauge trains are always considered important and the metre gauge trains are always considered unimportant. So, whenever at any particular junction a broad gauge train is coming in, the metre gauge train is kept out and the broad gauge train is allowed to come in. If the broad gauge train is coming in, even if it is before time, it is allowed to come in and the punctual metre gauge train is made to stand at out station, and when the broad gauge train steams out, it steams in, to miss the connecting train. This is happening

at Ratlam, and I have brought this to the notice of the administration so often that this should be remedied. There should not be differentiation between the two kinds of trains.

I am really thankful to the railway administration for having published, and for following this practice of publishing, a White Paper on railway administration. It is an eye-opener to many who would carefully read it. What is our progress? We have been shouting from the house-tops that our progress has been very great. If you read the report you will find that we are handicapped very much in the progress we are trying to achieve. We have not got sufficient steel for the purpose of rails. We have been told that our steel requirement was about 1.06 million tons and yet with all our efforts we will be able to get not more than 5.55 lakh tons, that is only half of our needs. Again we require 4.55 lakh tons for fish-plates etc., and we will hardly get 1.22 lakhs. The same is the story with regard to sleepers. We require 90 lakh sleepers and we will hardly get 46 lakhs. This is a state of affairs which we cannot contemplate with equanimity. We must try to find out methods other than those we have adopted so far.

We have been talking of the open hearth process of manufacturing steel as against Thomas steel, yet we have made no effort whatever to increase our output by the open hearth process even at Ajmer. In Ajmer we had the open-hearth process but it was working only once in a week. That furnace was not working every day. And the man who was an expert employed by the railway, trained up as an engineering chemist, as a metallurgical chemist, has been posted somewhere in the Railway Service Commission just to examine boys and find out whether they are fit to be recruited as guards or ticket collectors.

Shri Jalpal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): He is no longer there.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: He is still there, I do not know whether you

have removed him. He was there up to last month.

An Hon. Member: Who is he?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Dr. Malhotra.

This state of affairs must also be amended when we are finding these things.

So far as the services are concerned, the demand had been made that the grades of the Assistant Station Masters and the Station Masters must be upgraded. There were different grounds for the demand made by the Station Masters and the Assistant Station Masters. It is quite true that some pronouncement has been made by the railways upgrading not only the Station Masters and the Assistant Station Masters but the various grades of the various Class III officers, but it is not satisfactory. What you have tried to give the Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters is not going to help them in the least, and has not created any satisfaction in the whole group of Assistant Station Masters and Station Masters.

As you will admit, their duties have always been very onerous. It is these people who are, as I said before, and I reiterate it today, the bulwark of the whole administration. The running of the whole administration depends on them. They are the real wage-earners and bread-earners of the Railway Administration. It is these people, and more especially, the people who are working on the wayside at the cost of their lives, at the cost of their comforts, and at the cost of their social status, who must be compensated amply for what they are doing for the Railway Administration. I hope the Railway Administration will look into this matter.

From the rolling-stock programmes of the railways, we find that the number of loop lines is being increased. But we find that the distances between the railway station and the signals are also being increased. Once, I was stranded at a wayside station. The greatest difficulty that was experienced by the station

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

master there was that the signal post was at a long distance, and the wire leading to it was rather very long, and for giving the signal, the lever had to be pulled up, but that lever could not be pulled up by a single man. I then caught hold of some Sardar like Sardar Hukam Singh to come to the rescue of the signal-man, but he did not come.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): If I were there, I would have done it voluntarily.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: But my hon. friend was somewhere far away. I hope that something will be done, and some arrangement will be made to see that even for long distances, it is not difficult for an ordinary man to operate the signal or to set the points.

No doubt, the railways have progressed well by introducing janta expresses and the de luxe trains. I have got some experience of the de luxe train which runs between Bombay and Delhi twice a week. Out of 240 seats that are provided there, in the so-called third class accommodation, only 40 to 50 seats are occupied, while the rest of the seats are unoccupied.

16:43 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The reason for this is obvious, namely that in these bogies, only sitting accommodation is provided even for the whole of the night journey, and people have got to travel in these uncomfortable seats.

Shri Raghavachari: Two nights actually.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: At least, in the Bombay route, we have to spend only one night, but even one night is an ordeal. It may be two nights for the hon. Member. I am talking of a train on which I have travelled for one night.

I, therefore, say, that it is sheer waste to have this arrangement. Either you should do away with the de luxe trains, or you should have some accommodation in the janta expresses of a better type.

At the same time, it must also be remembered that, after all, people do not travel always from one end to the other.

People travel in between also from one place to another. So, every station is an important station, and therefore, stoppages must be provided everywhere. In the absence of an adequate number of stoppages, the number of passengers to travel by this de luxe train becomes reduced. Only last week, I was travelling by the de luxe train. There were only six passengers in the bogie which was meant for 80 passengers, and all these six were not from Bombay; four of them were from Baroda. Even at junction stations, the train does not stop. At Bharatpur junction, it does not stop. At Bayana junction, it does not stop. At Sawai Madhopur, it does not stop; again, at Godhra and Surat also, it does not stop. If the train is not going to stop even at these junction stations, then the purpose of running these trains is not achieved. I would, therefore, suggest that the position might be reviewed.

As regards the divisional system, I agree to the views expressed by Shri Nambiar. In the Western Railway, up till now, the district system was in vogue, but now the divisional system has been introduced there. Last time, when I criticised this, the Minister was not very happy over my criticism. But today, I repeat it. Please go and see what is happening at Ratlam, and what happens at other places also. There is absolutely no accommodation available, up to date, for those clerks who have been transferred from Mhow, I had suggested at that time that it was political considerations which were at the back of the headquartering of the division at Ratlam. It is possible that there may be bonafide reasons, and it may be said that it was a bona fide attempt. But whatever that may be, you will find that there is no accommodation available to those clerks, and they are stranded all over the place. The same thing has happened at various other places

also, while buildings which were meant for persons of this category at Bandikui have not been occupied and are going waste. We cannot afford such waste in these days of economy. On the one side, our Finance Minister says that we must gird up our loins and we must practise austerity, but on the other side, we are finding that we are allowing these buildings to go waste. So, even from the administrative point of view, this sort of change should not be introduced.

It has been brought to my notice, and I am in close touch with the railway officials, that the railway officials have not been very happy over this change. Formerly, at least at the district level, they were able to locate their files and papers easily, and get a remedy as early as possible. But today the position is that the files and papers are untraceable, and they are not to be found even up to date. So, the difficulties have been on the increase rather than on the decrease. If this sort of thing continues, it will be detrimental to the efficiency of the Railway Administration. So, a reassessment of the whole situation is very necessary.

Coming to the programme of the railways, I find that they are going to increase the capacity of the workshop at Ajmer. For the last five years, I have been reminding the Minister over and over again, and in fact, I consider it my duty in the interests of the country to point out, that we have done a great wrong in breaking up the machinery which was at Ajmer and removing it to Chittaranjan. In 1918, the Ajmer workshop was manufacturing 'P' class engines at the rate of about 45 engines per year. If only we had not removed the machinery from there, our progress at Ajmer would have been much greater. But, unfortunately, we have removed the machinery from there and taken it to Chittaranjan. Now, we are again trying to increase the capacity at Ajmer. I do not know whether we are doing this in order to increase the capacity of the loco shop at Ajmer. Yet, I am glad that this is some indication that the capacity is going to

be increased. I wish it well, but I say that the railways will do better, if immediately steps are taken to manufacture metre gauge 'P' class engines of the old type. These engines had proved very helpful, and every driver on the Western Railway metre gauge system was nothing but praise for these engines. The driver considered them very nice to operate; they considered them to be the best engines in the whole of the world. The new engines, namely the 'YP' engines are not so good as the 'P' class engines which were built in the olden days, and which did not cost Rs. 5 lakhs as the present engines cost today. So, it is very necessary that we must do something to improve the production of these engines and reintroduce the old 'P' class engines.

At page 40 of the Works, Machinery and Rolling-Stock Programmes of Railways for 1957-58, under the heading 'Works in Progress', I find that the station building at Godhra is going to be remodelled. One of the reasons given is that the passengers have to approach the Godhra station by means of a level crossing situated at the northern end of the station yard. I very much appreciate this. But I submit that the same consideration must apply in respect of other stations also, where there are similar level crossings, as for instance, Shamgarh, Garoth, etc. The Garoth station building has been built in my constituency in such a manner that people have to walk a distance of nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to come to the level-crossing and after crossing the level-crossing again they have to walk another mile and a quarter before they could reach the station. That means that if those who come from Garoth are travelling in tongas and if the level-crossing gate is closed, they can never catch the train, because it is a wayside station and the train stops there only for two minutes. I think the hon. Minister must have passed through Shamgarh station sometime or other. Although Shamgarh town has a negligible population—hardly about 1000—yet it is a very important station and every

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

train stops there. It is a coaling and watering station. Even the de luxe train, which does not stop to pick up passengers, stops at this station. But the whole of the hinterland is on one side whereas the station actually is on the other side and there is no overbridge. Although there are two platforms, down and up, one has to crawl to get to the station on the side where the train stops. There is no other arrangement to get to the station, unless a man chooses to walk about a mile and a half to a crossing and then comes back a mile and a half.

So some arrangement must be made; some underground passage or overbridge must be built at Shamgarh to prevent accidents to passengers. It is extremely difficult for a man to get down at Garoth and go over to the place where the road starts or come to the station.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cannot the hon. Member make a definite suggestion whether it should be underground or overground passage?

An Hon. Member: Underground.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Not underground. A road must be built to come across and allow vehicles to come to the station itself. Now, no vehicles can approach this station at all. Therefore, a road must be built and a level-crossing must be built, if necessary. Or the station must be transferred to the side where the road terminates. One of the two things must be done. Not that an overbridge must be there. I do not like overbridge. There are no coolies to carry luggage. So there would be another difficulty.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They would come when there is work.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You have not seen Shamgarh. When you come there next time, I will show you.

There is one more point to which I would like to refer. This report indicates that ticketless travel is still

there and the administration is trying to check it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Shah Nawaz's party.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Whether it is Shah Nawaz's party or General Manager's party or anybody's party, are we honest about this ticketless travelling?

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): No.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We do not issue tickets to the passengers at stations. The TTs are watching. They say—'Don't issue tickets at the station. I have to tell the Minister that I have collected so many rupees per week. The Minister must be satisfied that I have collected Rs. 200'. How to do it? People nowadays have become honest and do not want to travel without tickets. So Mr. so and so says: 'Do not issue the ticket. I will issue the ticket in the train only by charging 8 annas more'. The long-distance passenger is being charged Rs. 19-8 instead of Rs. 19. So he says: 'Here is the ticket for you'. That would be shown as EFT—excess fare ticket. That excess fare will go to swell the amount that is shown as ticketless travel collections.

This is not a correct thing to do. It is a thing which casts a slur upon the character of the nation. It is unnecessary expenditure on our part to increase the number of TTs all along the line. It is not at all essential. Do something in the matter. Look into the matter. This is going on day after day. This is a bogus collection. It is not a collection from dishonest people. It is a collection made by harassing people, by causing harassment for revenue. The station masters at wayside stations can very easily co-operate with these people. We have introduced the system of telescopic rates. What advantage does a man get from the telescopic

rates? The station master simply says:

अजमेर तक टिकट मिलेंगे, अजमेर तक ले लो, पीछे दूसरा ले लेना ।

If I am travelling to Ajmer and then to Calcutta and if I get a through ticket, I get the advantage of the telescopic rate in respect of 150 miles I have travelled. But one station master will issue one ticket to Ajmer. Then I pay the pilgrim tax in the bargain, not get the benefit of the telescopic rate, buy another ticket to Delhi junction, pay another pilgrim tax or terminal tax or whatever you call it and get no advantage whatsoever of the telescopic rate. Then I have to purchase a ticket from Delhi to Calcutta. This is too much. This must be looked into.

It is only on account of the practices I have referred to that ticketless travel amount is bolstered up and shown as if we have derived income. You may call it Shahnawaz's party or Jagjivan Ram's party, if you like. But you must stop this.

श्री जांगड़े (बिलासपुर—रक्षित—
अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्तमान मसद् का यह अंतिम अधिवेशन है और हमारी प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना भी समाप्त हो चुकी है । रेलवे भारत सरकार का एक बहुत बड़ा महकमा है जिसमें कि कोई ११ लाख कर्मचारी काम करते हैं । गत पांच वर्षों में रेलवे मंत्रालय ने जो कुछ किया है वह अत्यन्त सराहनीय है । स्वराज्य प्राप्ति के पहले मैंने देखा है कि हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारियों में नौकरशाही की भावना थी जो हमारे आजाद होने के बाद मेवा भावना में परिणत हो चुकी है । मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि कुछ कमजोरियाँ अब भी देखी जा सकती हैं और कमजोरियों का बना रहना मनुष्य का स्वभाव है और कमजोरियों को दूर करता हुआ ही मनुष्य आगे बढ़ता है ।

रेलवे मंत्रालय तृतीय श्रेणी के पैसेंजर्स की ओर बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान दे रहा है, इसे देख कर खुशी ही होती है । परन्तु इतने बड़े देश में कहीं न कहीं पर कोई न कोई गलती हो ही जाती है और उस गलती को मान लेना और उसे दूर करना हमारा परम् कर्तव्य होता है । मैं आपके सामने रेलवे कर्मचारियों की कुछ एक शिकायतों को रखना चाहता हूँ । रेलवे कर्मचारी जो कि रेलवे बोर्ड में काम करते हैं, वे चाहते हैं कि अपने प्रासपैक्ट्स को उज्ज्वल बनायें तथा तरक्की वाले पदों को प्राप्त करें । वे प्रतिस्पर्धा वाली परीक्षाओं में बैठने के भी इच्छुक होते हैं जो कि यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन द्वारा ली जाती हैं या किसी दूसरी मंस्था द्वारा ली जाती हैं । परन्तु रेलवे बोर्ड न जाने उनको इन परीक्षाओं में बैठने की क्यों अनुमति नहीं देता है । आई० ए० एस० की जो परीक्षा पिछले दिनों हुई थी उसमें बैठने के लिये भी इन कर्मचारियों ने अनुमति मांगी थी, परन्तु न जाने क्यों उनको अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की गई । इसका एक कारण यह हो सकता है कि रेलवे मंत्रालय को एक्स्पर्ट कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता है और एक कर्मचारी जब पांच दस वर्षों तक एक जगह पर काम कर लेता है तो वह उसमें दक्ष हो जाता है, इस लिये रेलवे मंत्रालय उसको छोड़ना नहीं चाहता । परन्तु जो क्लेरिकल स्टाफ है या जो लिपिक है वह तो टैक्नीकल कर्मचारी नहीं होता है और इन कामों को कोई भी आदमी कर सकता है । हां जो टैक्नीकल कर्मचारी हैं उन पर यह बात लागू हो सकती है । तो ऐसे लोगों को परीक्षाओं में न बैठने देना जिन में बैठ कर और जिन को पास करके वे ऊंचे स्थानों को प्राप्त कर सकते हैं और उनसे लिपिक का ही काम सारी उम्र भर लेते जाना, उचित नहीं है । इस वास्ते अगर उनको कोई तरक्की मिलती हो और वे ऊंचे पद प्राप्त करने के लिये तथा अपने प्रासपैक्ट्स को उज्ज्वल बनाने के लिए प्रतिस्पर्धा

[श्री जांगड़े]

वाले पदों के लिए परीक्षाओं में बैठना चाहें तो उनको इसका अवसर दिया जाना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि रेलवे बोर्ड में जो सरकारी कर्मचारी काम करते हैं वे तो क्लर्क से डाइरेक्टर तक बन सकते हैं। और जीवन की महत्वाकांक्षाएँ रख सकते हैं परन्तु रेलवे बोर्ड के सिवाय रेलवे मंत्रालय के विभिन्न महकमों में, विभिन्न सब-आफिस में जो क्लर्क काम करते हैं उन की बहुत दुर्दशा होती है। २० साल काम करने के बाद भी वे अधिक से अधिक अगर कुछ बन सकते हैं तो हैडक्लर्क बन सकते हैं और १०० रुपये तनखाह, या दो सौ रुपये

या ३०० रुपये तनखाह ही पा सकते हैं। फिर वे चाहे ग्रेजुएट हों जायें या एम० ए० हो जायें उन के लिये चैनल्स आफ प्रमोशन नहीं ह। रेलवे बोर्ड के जो इम्प्लाइज हैं उन के वास्ते तो कई अवसर हैं लेकिन सब-आफिस में जो कार्य करते हैं उन के लिये कोई एवेन्यूस नहीं हैं. . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : सदस्य महोदय हैडक्लर्क से आगे कल चलें।

17-00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned at Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 27th March, 1957.

(Tuesday, 26th, March, 1957)

COLUMNS

OBITUARY REFERENCE . 785

The Speaker made a reference to the passing away of Shri Satyapriya Banerjee a member of the old Central Legislative Assembly. Thereafter the Members stood in silence for a minute as a mark of respect.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . 785-86

The following papers were laid on the Table:

(1) A copy of each of the Directions Nos. 12A, 18A, 45A, 53A, 54A, 63A, 69A, 83A, 102A, 103A, 103B, 104A and 104B and amendments to Directions Nos. 2 and 54 issued by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

(2) A copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 77, dated the 4th January, 1957, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, making certain amendments to the Delhi Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1956

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA . 786

Secretary reported messages from Rajya Sabha, that at its sitting held on the 25th March, 1957, Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the following Bills, passed by Lok Sabha on the 19th March, 1957:

- (1) The Sea Customs (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
- (2) The Foreigners Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1957.

REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE PRESENTED . 787

Twenty-second Report was presented.

REPORTS OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE . 787

Forty-eighth and Fifty-eighth Reports were presented.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 787-89

Shri Radha Raman called the attention of the Minister of Railways and Transport to

the accident at Vinay Nagar level crossing on the 23rd March, 1957.

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Jagjivan Ram) made a statement in regard thereto.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE . 790-92

4 Members were granted leave of absence from the sittings of Lok Sabha.

The absence of one Member was condoned.

RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER . 792

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that Shri M.D. Ramasami had resigned his seat in Lok Sabha with effect from the 25th March, 1957 (After-noon).

MOTION ADOPTED . 792-58. 799-823

Further discussion on the Motion re. International situation was concluded and the motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT . 824-948

All the Demands for Grants on Account for the year 1957-58 were voted in full.

BILL INTRODUCED . 948

Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1957.

BILL PASSED . 948-52

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel moved for the consideration of the Finance Bill, 1957. The motion was adopted. After the clause-by-clause consideration, the Bill was passed.

RAILWAY BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION . 952-66.

General Discussion on the Railway Budget 1957-58 commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF RULES COMMITTEE . 966

Ninth Report was laid on the Table.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, 27th MARCH, 1957.

Consideration of Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1957, General Discussion on Railway Budget and Voting on Demands for Grants on Account in respect of Railway Budget.

COLUMNS